

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XII. No. 17. Whole No. 305. {

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

{ Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

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VOL. XII., No. 17

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

WHOLE NUMBER, 305

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 30 Lafayette Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

EDWARD J. WHEELER, - - - - - EDITOR.

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PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BIMETALISM AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

SIXTEEN Republican members of the United States Senate have signed the following declaration coupling together the cause of free silver and a protective tariff:

"Whereas, The difference of exchange between silver-standard countries and gold-standard countries is equivalent to a bounty of 100 per cent. on the products of the silver-standard countries; and

"Whereas, The cost of production in the Old World, and particularly in China and Japan, is less than products can be produced or manufactured in this country by American labor without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers, and industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we are in favor of rescuing the people of the United States from such impending danger by removing the difference of exchange between gold-standard countries by the only method possible, which is the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the independent action of the United States, and we are in favor of a tariff which shall be sufficient to equalize the cost of production in the United States and in European and Asiatic countries, and that the protection incident to such tariff shall be equally distributed in every section of the United States, and between the various products and industries of each State."

The signatures to the declaration include those of Senators Teller and Wolcott, Colorado; Shoup and Dubois, Idaho; Cannon and Brown, Utah; Clark and Warren, Wyoming; Carter and Mantle, Montana; Mitchell, Oregon; Perkins, California; Hansbrugh, North Dakota; Pettigrew, South Dakota; Pritchard, North Carolina, and Cameron, Pennsylvania. Wharton Barker, an active Republican of Philadelphia, secured the signatures and has reprinted the declaration in an open letter to manufacturers saying to Eastern protectionists, "You must indorse such a platform and force its adoption by the Republican Party, or there will be no Republican Party."

An interview in the New York Times credits Senator Dubois with saying that Western electors will be chosen with the idea that they will vote only for a silver man for President. Even if

the gold men should be successful in electing a Republican President without aid from the Western States, Mr. Dubois asks: "If the Western Senators are alienated how can the Republican Party carry out its protective policy?" He says:

"Nineteen Senators—almost half the entire Republican strength in the Senate—have signed a pledge saying they will not vote for protection until free silver is assured. The votes of these men are absolutely necessary for the passage of a protective tariff bill. The Republican Party will not be able to dispense with them for a great many years to come, if they are ever able to do so. The silver men will stand by their pledge. Therefore I believe the Republican Party will give us free silver."

In the Senate on February 13 a motion to take up the tariff bill was defeated by a vote of 29 to 21, four Republican free-silver men, Messrs. Carter, Teller, Mantle, and Dubois voting with Democrats and Populists to defeat the motion. The Republican House, however, two days later, refused to concur in the Senate free-coinage substitute for the House bond bill by a majority of 125. The vote by parties was: Republicans, for the substitute 25, against 125; Democrats, for the substitute 59, against 31; 6 Populists voted for the substitute; there were 8 pairs, and 37 members did not vote.

We append numerous comments on the party dilemma and its political consequences:

Compromise Can Not be Tolerated.—"The rapid overthrow of silver fanaticism in one State after another has been in great measure due to the insolent folly which is made more offensive this year than ever, namely, the attempt to coerce the industries of the nation by the declaration that free-traders shall have their way unless the little silver minority is permitted to dictate a monetary policy. That threat in its partial execution has turned against silver great States in which it formerly controlled a majority of the voters, and, even as late as 1892, in some a majority of the Representatives. It has placed West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland definitely on the side of protection, made scattering silver votes from Eastern States impossible, and so shaped public opinion that in all the States from the western border of Pennsylvania to the western border of Iowa only six men [according to the vote on the Senate free-coinage substitute in the House] are found to vote for silver, who will probably have a bad half-hour in reckoning with their constituents. This solid body of States, nineteen in number, from the Atlantic to the Iowa western border, with more than a majority of the electoral votes and population, will make the next President, and in order to be certain of so doing, will tolerate not the faintest trace of compromise with those who make war on protection in order to extort favors for silver."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Silver Forces Must Show an Undivided Front.—"The goldite Senators and Representatives, regardless of partizan differences of opinion, never hesitate to flock together under the leadership of Grover Cleveland and John Sherman to jointly oppose any measure designed to restore bimetalism in this country, and the silver forces can never hope to win until they show an equally undivided front to the enemy. Surely the silver States of the West can get along without a new tariff bill quite as well as the manufacturing States of the East can do without bimetallic coinage, and if it comes to a question of endurance our Representatives should not be the first to show the white feather."—*The Republican (Rep.)*, Denver, Col.

An Example to "Sound-Money" Men.—"But what this points to in an unmistakable manner is the evident willingness of the silver men to throw aside every consideration in the furtherance of this, to them, paramount cause, a readiness to subordinate

other issues which, we regret to say, is not exhibited by the sound-money men. We sincerely wish that it was possible for the sound-money Republicans and sound-money Democrats to come together this year in the nomination of a national sound-money ticket, this to be brought about by the agreement on both sides to leave all other disputatious matters in abeyance until our currency system was settled on a permanent and satisfactory basis. We should be only too willing, under such circumstances, to accord to the Republicans a recognition in the way of offices and leadership to which they are entitled by their, on the whole, better record. It should be possible for the supporters of a good cause—sound money—to show as much self-sacrifice and singleness of purpose as is shown by the advocates of a bad financial system."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

Wages and Prices.—"Mr. Barker and his sixteen fellow silverites are too prudent to say outright that their object is to bring wages in this country down to the level of those paid in China and Japan. They profess to desire only to remove the difference in the rate of exchange between those countries and ours. This subterfuge is very thin, and its thinness is exposed by Mr. Barker's avowal, in a letter to American manufacturers, accompanying his declaration, that he also desires to raise the prices of agricultural products. We quote his words:

"The agricultural classes will not longer give their support to protection unless justice is done them. They are impoverished by low prices for their produce, prices fixed in competition with the degraded agricultural labor of silver-using countries for the European markets. Three fourths of our exports consist of the products of our farms. With agricultural staples we pay our debts abroad, and the prices our farmers receive for their products are so low, and the burden of our debts, which they so largely bear, so great, that they are reduced to poverty and despair.

"The fall in farm produce must be checked or our farmers will be ruined. They ask for legislation that will raise the prices they received abroad for their produce; namely, the restoration of silver to its place as money."

"If the prices of agricultural produce are raised abroad, they will rise here, and with them will rise the prices of all other commodities. The result of free silver would, therefore, be, that, while wages in this country might remain nominally the same that they are now, their power to purchase bread, beef, sugar, tea, coffee, clothing, and other articles of daily consumption, especially those imported from abroad, would be reduced by one half. If our workmen like the prospect, let them support the silverite movement; if they do not, let them show it by their votes."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

Level-Headed Protectionists Not Alarmed.—"Mr. Wharton Barker's cool proposal to 'hold up' all protective legislation until the Republican Party is ready to declare for free and unlimited coinage of cheap silver dollars, is more pleasing to very trustful free-traders than alarming to level-headed protectionists. . . . The Republican Party does not hold its principles subject to barter and sale. It believes in protection, because protection is right, wise, and beneficent in its application to the entire country, East, West, North, and South. The Republican Party believes in honest money because it is an honest party; and, further, because dishonest money, while doing measureless mischief to all classes of society, even ultimately to the silver mine-owners themselves, would most especially injure wage-earners, whose welfare is the supreme object of the protective principles. The Republican Party in all its history has been a protectionist party and a sound-money party."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Boston.

Professions Transparently Insincere.—"Sincere bimetalists could not stay in the Republican Party. Professions like those which Dubois and others of his ilk are now making are transparently insincere. Western Republican politicians are for free coinage when they are talking free coinage: at no other time. The silver question with them is not the money question. If it were they would join the Democratic Party and act with Bland. The only silver question they know is the bullion question, and the only politics they know is Republican protection politics. They will vote next fall as they always have voted—with the Republican Party."—*The Republic (Dem.)*, St. Louis, Mo.

Face to Face with Disruption and Defeat.—"As we have said, this movement is very significant. It brings the Republican Party face to face with the probability of both disruption and defeat. For it is about as certain as anything can be which has not yet happened that the party adopting a single gold-standard plank or straddling the question will suffer defeat at the hands of

the people. In Great Britain the manufacturers and the agricultural classes have united in behalf of bimetalism—the farmers to restore prices and prosperity, and the manufacturers to maintain their markets in the East. In this country, however, the manufacturers, especially in the Northeast, appear to be totally blind to their own interests. At any rate they have placed their great influence thus far at the service of the money power. It remains to be seen what effect the new movement in the party will have on their actions."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

The Bond between Protectionist and Free Silverite.—"The extreme Republican protectionist may not at the first glance see that there is a bond of pure principle between himself and the free-silver patriot, tho obviously there is. But when the free-silver patriot puts the question, If American iron, coal, wool, and other 'infant industries' are protected by duties levied against the odious foreigners, why should silver be left out in the cold? the orthodox protectionist begins to perceive the 'tie that binds.' If logic counts for anything in politics, the true protectionist can not fail to find himself softening more and more toward the free-silver brethren, who, after all, only ask that the Government shall mark up the price of their productions just as it marks up the productions of other home industries. Why make fish of one 'infant industry' and flesh of another, and yet deny that silver is even entitled to count as good red herring? Conscience may not exactly make cowards of all the Republican leaders on this question, but we can plainly see that conscience, or something else, is making compromisers of a good many of them."—*The Sun (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

The Only Chance for the Democrats.—"We have the free-silver Republicans in the Senate making an organized, stubborn, and, so far, successful fight against the tariff policy of their party, while the great body of the party in the House is openly and uncompromisingly opposed to free silver. What is to be the effect of this confusion on the Presidential canvass? The essential question, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is, How much will the protected interests concede to the silver men? Either they will concede nothing, a sound-money man will be named, and, if elected, the protectionists will wait for the Congress of 1898 to carry their tariff changes, or they will concede enough to keep the silver men in their party, and possibly get their tariff changes next winter. If they take the latter course, the Democrats have a fair chance to carry the election next fall. With a sound candidate on a sound platform, they can practically control the States that will decide the controversy. That, as the situation now is, is the only chance they have."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.



SILVER:—"You are all welcome to use my ladder, gentlemen. It is the only way to get up."
—*The Republican*, Denver.

MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

THE opening of the English Parliament, February 12, was signalized by expressions of approval of the Monroe doctrine as an American policy by the leaders of both parties in each House. Members received with plain demonstrations of favor professions of friendship for the United States and of a desire for an amicable settlement of differences between the two countries. With regard to the Venezuelan controversy Liberal leaders came out strongly for arbitration; the attitude of the Conservatives was diplomatically pacific and defensive. The Queen's speech referring to Venezuela read as follows:

"The Government of the United States of America has expressed a wish to cooperate in the termination of the differences which have existed for many years between my Government and the Republic of Venezuela upon the question of the boundary between that country and the colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement."

We quote from cabled reports of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, extracts from speeches made by Mr. Harcourt in the Commons and Lord Rosebery in the Upper House, and the answers by Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury for the Government.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, leader of the Opposition in the House, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is not a doctrine of international law, but a principle of national policy akin to what in the last century was called the balance of power, on which Great Britain had interposed in Belgium, Greece, and many other places. The United States, following the wise teachings of Washington, have declared that they would not interfere in European affairs, but it is their fixed policy to oppose the invasion of the territorial and political rights of the American States. That is the Monroe doctrine: I can not understand why England's feelings should be ruffled by that."

"I rejoice to hear that the United States wish to cooperate to settle the Venezuela dispute. There has been a great deal of newspaper talk that the irritating intervention of the United States ought to be resented. The Government does not resent or repel this intervention; on the contrary, they announce that they are willing to cooperate. . . .

"I regret the delay in the publication of the case of Great Britain, and demand that a prompt and honorable conclusion of the affair be arrived at."

"It can not be denied that the ownership of a portion of the disputed territory is doubtful, tho people who are the most ignorant of the matter pronounce on the ownership with the greatest confidence. . . .

"There are two methods of settlement. One by an amicable convention, setting aside archive research. If that can not be attained, what objection can there be to a reference to the arbitration of a third power? [Cheers.]

"The United States and Great Britain, to their honor, profess to be great advocates of arbitration throughout the world. There are questions beyond the reach of arbitration. This is not one of them. According to Lord Salisbury's despatch of November it is a question of the limitation of arbitration. You ought not to be too strict and arbitrary. It is not for one party to a dispute to define what is in dispute. If you chose to lay down a definite line excluding the extreme claims of one party, do you think it reasonable that the other side should be left open so you may gain by arbitration while they may gain nothing?

"Believing that both Governments are sincerely anxious to cooperate, it ought to be the object of every man on both sides of the Atlantic to do what he can to bring about a settlement ("Hear!" "Hear!") Diplomatic punctilios over past transactions ought not to stand in the way. The question is far too grave for party considerations. We must obliterate past controversies and apply our minds solely and singly to the question as it now stands, make known to the world that sincere justice shall be done, and adopt the best means to see it done."

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, replied:

"We never suggested for a moment that the United States intended to insult Great Britain in inquiring into the Venezuela boundary matter. The Government does not see any reasons for offering any criticism of the Monroe doctrine."

"So far from looking at the appointment of the American Commission as an insult, the United States Government, having appealed to us in ordinary diplomatic intercourse to aid them with all the information at our disposal, at the earliest moment we shall give it."

"But when Sir William Vernon Harcourt says that the Venezuela boundary is in obscurity and no clear view can be taken, let me remind him that since 1844 England has made serious and honest attempts to get it settled for reasons not connected with English politics, ambition, or greed. Each attempt failed. We will not be prevented now by diplomatic punctilios or false pride from trying to finally settle it. [Cheers.] There may be interests altogether apart from the future settlement of boundaries. We owe duties to our children in the colonies which we must perform. Unless they are defended we would not deserve the confidence of the country."

"It is impossible to foresee what general conclusions the American Commission or those who are inquiring into the British case here may arrive at, but I am certain that every one, American or British, who is impartially considering the subject, will be convinced that there never has been and is

not now the slightest intention on the part of England to violently attack the substance or sense of the Monroe doctrine. No illegitimate ambition nor unworthy greed for territory or desire to step beyond the due limits or frontiers of the empire has ever animated the British policy throughout this long controversy."

"I can only add that I shall rejoice, that the country and the public opinion of the world will rejoice, if out of this toil shall spring the good fruit of a general system of arbitration. If that shall be the result of these controversies I shall feel that all the evil done will have been more than compensated for, and that a permanent guaranty of the good-will of the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic will have been obtained for all time." [Cheers.]

Lord Rosebery's utterances are thus summarized:

Lord Rosebery maintained that the sending of Maxim guns to British Guiana had not a little to do with causing the alarm felt by the United States. He hoped, he said, that further explanations would be made without delay as to what negotiations were proceeding between England and Venezuela.

Lord Rosebery said he welcomed the intervention of the United States in the Venezuelan matter, inasmuch as it introduced into the question the important element of a solid, substantial Government offering to guarantee the permanence of any settlement that might be arrived at. He welcomed with infinite joy the indication in the speech from the throne that there had been communications between Great Britain and the United States in the direction of an equitable arrangement. Two things might be heartily welcomed as the outcome of the difficulty with the United States. The first was the unbounded expression of loyalty by Canada [cheers], and the second the serious movement on both sides in favor of permanent machinery by which questions referable to arbitration could be dealt with without loss of dignity or impairment of the sovereign rights of either. [Cheers.]

Prime Minister Salisbury's reply is reported as follows:

He said he concurred with Lord Rosebery that the mingling of the United States in the Venezuelan question might from some points of view conduce to desirable results. He did not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite unnecessary."

Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean Sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in the matter than that Great Britain should take an interest in Holland or Belgium, and from that point of view he trusted that the negotiations would continue."

It was obviously undesirable to state at present the conditions of the negotiations, but he had had an increasing belief during the last few weeks that, altho perhaps after long negotiations, a satisfactory settlement would be found, and that all danger of a rupture of the relation between the two nations would be entirely removed. [Cheers.]

He did not wish the House to think that an agreement had yet been arrived at. He thought it rightly relied upon the question of arbitration. The United States attached a more unrestricted value upon that method of adjusting differences than had hitherto been done in England. He concurred with Lord Rosebery that the proposal, which at the will of an arbitrator might hand over 40,000 British subjects to Venezuela, could not be accepted, but he believed that means might be found, by combining negotiations and arbitration, to effect a settlement. The great obstacle to a settlement had been the extravagant claims of Venezuela when she treated the whole country as far as the Essequibo as undeniably hers, and then broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain. But for that he believed the difficulty would have been solved long ago."

He agreed that the mutual development of the desire for arbitration was satisfactory. He thought it impossible to adopt arbitration unrestricted as to subject-matter and conditions, but between the extremes of handing everything to arbitration and the former practise of using too little he fully believed there was a middle term which would effectually diminish the chances of a conflict over differences of opinion. [Cheers.]

The Queen's Influence.—"In the present instance she [the Queen] saw sooner and more clearly than some of her Ministers that it would disgrace her kingdom in the eyes of the world to reject our disinterested overtures to settle the long-standing Venezuelan boundary dispute by means of arbitration. Thirty years ago her influence was potent with other Ministers of hers who sought to disgrace her kingdom in another way, by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, founded on a denial of the basic principles of humanity and justice. Almost alone among rulers of great states, Victoria continues to be what a Christian monarch should be—to use her royal powers for peace and righteousness. Her long life has been a blessing to her realm; her death will leave the whole world her debtor."—*The Journal (Rep.), Boston.*

Recognition of the Boundary Commission and the Doctrine Behind It.—"It has been said, and repeated a thousand times, with airs of owlish sapience, that for the United States to interfere in the Venezuela matter was gross impertinence, which a self-respecting country like England must resent; and as for the President's Commission, why, the appointment of it was such an insult to England that she would be justified in declaring war against us for it on the instant. Yet the Queen's speech expresses sympathy with our intervention; Lord Salisbury thinks it may lead to desirable results; and Mr. Balfour says that far from regarding the appointment of the Commission as an insult,

the British Government intends to aid the labors of that body by giving it all the information at its disposal. It was also said that we had no interests in Venezuela, that the Monroe doctrine did not apply to the case, and that the doctrine, not being international law, was not to be seriously esteemed by any one. Yet Lord Salisbury admits that we have interests in Venezuela just as much as Great Britain has in Belgium and Holland; and Mr. Balfour says the British Government has no criticism to make on the Monroe doctrine. And, if we may also quote the great leader in the Commons of the Liberal Opposition, Sir William Harcourt says the Monroe doctrine, as applied to the Venezuela boundary, is comparable with the good old British doctrine of the balance of power in Europe. Verily, the superior beings have fallen upon evil days!"—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

The Significant Clause.—"The significant clause of the [Queen's] speech is this: 'My Lords and Gentlemen: The extension and improvement of the naval defenses of the empire are the most important subjects to which your efforts can be directed, and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention.' That means \$50,000,000 for warships, armored cruisers, torpedoes, and other resources of Christian civilization from Great Britain's viewpoint."—*The Post (Ind.)*, Chicago.

Lord Salisbury's Position Inadmissible.—"The question of moment to Americans is what Lord Salisbury says. After some vague professions of good will for this country, and of a belief that in the future recourse should be made more frequently to arbitration as a means of settling controversies between England and the United States, the Prime Minister proceeded to plant himself on ground substantially identical with that which he took in his note to Mr. Olney. It is true that he said not a word about the bogus Schomburgk line, which he formerly declared represented the irreducible minimum of British Guiana's claim, but of which a better acquaintance with its history has made him, no doubt, heartily ashamed. The Premier fell back, however, on a position equally inadmissible from the viewpoint of Venezuela's constitution, or in the eye of international equity; the position, namely, that British subjects could, by encroaching on disputed territory, in the teeth of protests from an adverse claimant, acquire title by prescription. This, and nothing else, was the position which he took when he declared that 'the proposal that the will of an arbitrator might hand over 40,000 British subjects to Venezuela, could not be accepted.'

"Here, then, is where Lord Salisbury stands. The inference is unavoidable, that unless the House or Commons shall rebuke him, no peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute is possible, provided our Commission shall uphold the justice of Venezuela's claim to the territory west of the Essequibo. Absolutely illusory is Lord Salisbury's subsequent expression of belief that 'means may be found by combining negotiations and arbitration, to effect a settlement.' By negotiations is meant, of course, negotiations looking to a delimitation of frontiers by treaty, which, as we have so often pointed out, transcend the constitutional powers of the Caracas Government."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

The Voice of the British People.—"The noble sentiments of Sir William Harcourt spoken in the House of Commons are nobly reechoed by the Government leader, Balfour; and if we fail to find in Salisbury's remarks in the Upper Chamber an equally frank and generous response to the strictures of the Earl of Rosebery, more has been gained from him than could have been expected under the circumstances. Rarely in history has statesmanship, at some cost to national pride and official consistency, risen so near to the height of Sumner's conception of the true grandeur of nations, as British statesmanship showed a disposition to rise on yesterday. . . . It was the British Government which spoke on this question three months ago. It is now the British people who are speaking, and there can no longer be any doubt as to what the outcome of the controversy will be. The settlement will be amicable, and out of the trouble will spring a better understanding between the two kindred people and a sincerer friendship than have before existed—and we may hope a union under a treaty of arbitration in the cause of expelling war from the world as a means of settling international difficulties."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

The Commission as an Informal Tribunal.—"His [Mr. Balfour's] announcement that the commission now sitting at Washington has been given full access to the British case is a most

gratifying declaration. It frees the ultimate finding of the commission from the charge of being based on the evidence presented by one side and goes far to convert it into an informal international tribunal. This country is certainly ready to accept any conclusion it reaches, whether it favors the claim of Great Britain or of Venezuela. This country has never asserted the indefeasible right of either to any particular territory. It has insisted that the claims of both ought to be passed upon by an impartial tribunal. Both the Queen's speech and Mr. Balfour's utterance look in this direction rather than toward blunt resistance to any adjudication. . . . If 'sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement' means what it seems to mean, neither England nor the United States should be long in agreeing on the equities of the case and securing a fair arbitration to establish the disputed boundary."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

A Firm Policy the True Peace Policy.—"The firmness of our Government and people in upholding the national policy, and the national dignity and self-respect, in the Venezuelan affair, promises to obliterate speedily a chronic cause of diplomatic contention and a possible cause of war on this continent. A vigorous determined policy is thus demonstrated to be the true peace policy. The result now in view will be thoroughly satisfactory to every patriotic American, tho some disappointment may be felt by those who clamored that the nation should cower and shrink from its position, because it lacked immediately available military strength and because London threatened its pocketbook. The world now understands that neither armed threats from abroad nor the croakings of the handful of weak-hearted or mercenary at home can swerve it from its historic and destined course as a factor in the affairs of the New World."—*The Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

A BIOLOGICAL VIEW OF PRESENT INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

WHAT are the real interests of the public in international affairs? Is it true that the foreign policies of nations are essentially anticipation of and provision for struggles to the death between incipient species for existence? "A Biologist" writing in *The Saturday Review*, London, answers the latter question in the affirmative, and develops his biological view of international relations on the theory that the world is rapidly approaching the epoch of wars "which can not end in peace with honor, of wars whose specter can not be laid by the pale ghost of arbitration." He continues:

"The facts are patent. Feeble races are being wiped off the earth, and the few great, incipient species arm themselves against each other. England, as the greatest of these—greatest in geographical distribution, greatest in expansive force, greatest in race-pride—has avoided for centuries the only dangerous kind of war. Now, with the whole earth occupied and the movements of expansion continuing, she will have to fight to the death against successive rivals. With which first? With which second? With which third?

"The problem is biological, and two considerations drawn from our knowledge of the conflicts, between species must be weighed for an answer. First, it is plain that conflict is most imminent and most deadly between species that are most similar. Creatures of the forest have no quarrel with those that haunt the sea-shores, until they have tried issue with all other forest-creatures. Insect-eaters will not struggle for fruits until they have beaten off all other insect-eaters. Secondly, and equally obviously, the struggle is most imminent between species that are expanding most rapidly. Casual encounters may occur wherever creatures with offensive weapons come together; vital struggles only where the growth of one species forces it against another.

"China and Japan are not our enemies on either ground. For many generations they may be left to account for each other, in the immemorial Asiatic fashion, by mutual blood-letting. . . . Nor can Russia be regarded as an immediate rival of England. It is a huge, amorphous, protoplasmic mass, ready, indeed, to engulf any intruding foreign body, but not informed with the high organization necessary for movements of eternal aggression. . . . France, despite our historic antagonism for her, is no rival of England in the biological sense. She is not a nation that is

growing and striving to expand beyond her boundaries. . . . In commerce, in art, in letters, in the daily business of life, the French and the English people have been complements of each other, not rivals. . . . In a discussion like the present, the smaller nations, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and the Balkan states are negligible quantities. They are domesticated species, living, by the grace of their neighbors, under artificial conditions. . . .

"Of European nations, Germany is most alike to England. In racial characters, in religious and scientific thought, in sentiments and aptitudes, the Germans, by their resemblances to the English, are marked out as our natural rivals. In all parts of the earth, in every pursuit, in commerce, in manufacturing, in exploiting other races, the English and the Germans jostle each other. Germany is a growing nation; expanding far beyond her territorial limits, she is bound to secure new foothold or to perish in the attempt. It is true, she has not yet succeeded in making colonies of her own. But that failure is the mere accidental result of her political system. Her own revolution is imminent, and Germany, as a democratic power, would colonize for herself, with the same aptitude she has shown for infiltrating our own colonies. Were every German to be wiped out to-morrow, there is no English trade, no English pursuit that would not immediately expand. Were every Englishman to be wiped out to-morrow, the Germans would gain in proportion. Here is the first great racial struggle of the future: here are two growing nations pressing against each other, man to man, all over the world. One or the other has to go; one or the other will go."

Turning to the Anglo-Saxon race itself, the biologist says:

"There remains the Anglo-Saxon race itself. If this break up into species, it is plain enough that conflict is inevitable as soon as the separate species have grown beyond their territorial limits. The territorial isolation of Canada, Australia, and South Africa offers opportunity for the production of new sub-species. With the small facility for intercommunication, and with the narrow political views of last century, there is little doubt but that these offshoots from the mother-stock would have come into conflict with England. The circulation of population that is now possible, and the modern views of Imperial federation, alike tend to preserve the unity of the race, in spite of the distinctive physical characters which, already, have made their appearance. With America, on the other hand, union has become impossible. The American type is now so distinct, and the American sentiment of nationality is so acute, that all hope of union is gone. The resemblances and identities that remain serve only to make the ultimate struggle more certain. America would be our enemy before Germany, but for the accident that America is not yet a nation expanding beyond her own territory. Each recurring census shows that the time is approaching when America will have to expand or cease. The new regulations against the immigration of destitute aliens are one symptom that America, grown beyond the receptive phase, is reaching the aggressive phase. The Monroe doctrine is the most obvious provision against the expansion that soon must come; but the Monroe doctrine is a useless phrase of diplomacy; before long the nation itself, by its inevitable natural growth, will be enforcing a Monroe doctrine that is not a phrase but a fact. The rumors of war with England must be realized and will be realized when the population of the States has transcended the limits of the States."

The writer concludes that the biological view of English foreign policy is plain:

"First, federate our colonies and prevent geographical isolation turning the Anglo-Saxon race against itself. Second, be ready to fight Germany, as *Germania est delenda*; third, be ready to fight America when the time comes. Lastly, engage in no wasting wars against peoples from whom we have nothing to fear."

AN ANARCHIST PROPHECY AND DEFENSE.

NO Anarchistic publication enjoys so large a circulation as the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, the widely known labor-paper published in Chicago. It has a daily edition and contains a large amount of miscellaneous matter besides the propagandist articles which usually fill such papers. The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, in a long leader, has lately attempted to dispel the popular idea that

Anarchists hope for a revolution for the sake of the strife and bloodshed which must take place in it. The article, unusually moderate in tone, runs as follows:

"Once for all, be it said, that anarchistic teaching and principles have nothing to do with acts of violence. We Anarchists are, on the contrary, most strongly opposed to all force and violence. What we object to is that every government, monarchical or republican, represents brute force. An anarchistic free community, on the other hand, is the union of individuals or societies. When we speak of the free community, we mean thereby an ideal Anarchist-Communitistic society—ideal, unfortunately, because we are not aware that a thoroughly free union of individuals into societies, nations, or states has ever existed. The free community is not the community that governs itself—the term government is, *eo ipso*, a contradiction. A free community is one that is not governed or ruled at all.

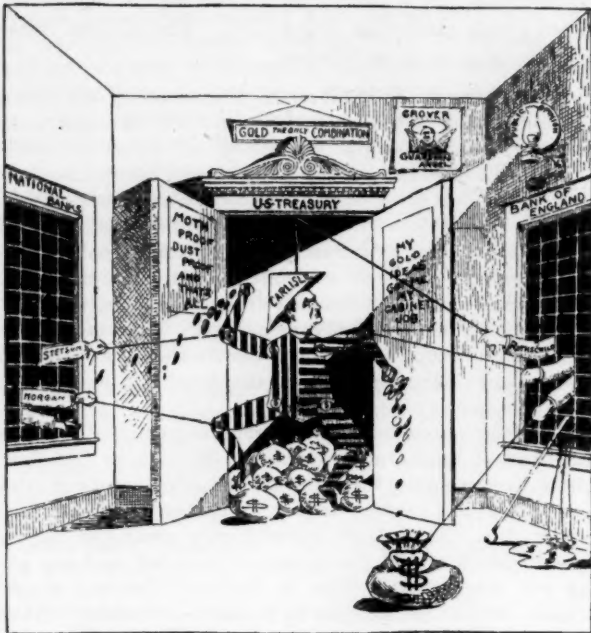
"The mistake about self-government is principally made by the adherents of democratic republics. With these (tho they are our fellow strugglers for the good of humanity, and our friends) we have to fight our hardest battles, and much will yet have to be said about this. At present we will only meet the accusation 'You are dynamiters and instigators of murder, and you preach nothing but revolution.' This is deduced from the actions of individuals, such as the murder by Cæserio of Carnot. But such deeds are only perfectly natural and heroic acts of revenge on the part of individuals for the disgraceful deeds of violence on the part of the rulers. Thousands of Anarchists are persecuted, downtrodden, banished, imprisoned, murdered for no other reason than because they are Anarchists! Why is no outcry raised over this?

"These deeds of individual Anarchists have nothing to do with the teachings and principles. We Anarchists aim at the advent of happiness for the entire human race. Why are we persecuted for our aims? Because those in power see that a universal comprehension of our teachings would mean the ending of their rule, and because the blind masses accept the dictum of their rulers without examination. 'Can you deny,' we are asked, 'that you preach continually the social revolution?' We have said and we now say that a thorough change of the social system can be brought about only by social revolution. We will repeat this until that revolution has come. But if any one predicts an outbreak of a volcano, he does not necessarily *preach* it. The future will be shaped something like this: Wealth in all countries will be drawn together more and more in the hands of a few, whose power will increase correspondingly. Trusting to the number and strength of their defenses and their paid hirelings and agents, the men in power will close their ears to the demands of the people. If here and there an insufficient number of badly armed men attempt to rise against their inhuman oppressors, they will be shot down and imprisoned. That sort of thing is called revolt, riot, strike, etc., and the ruling power becomes victorious. But if a whole people, or a least at sufficient number of men, arise, not to *beg* for redress, but to *demand* it, then the social revolution has come. We make the same distinction as Louis XVI.'s minister of state. When the King thought that the Parisians were starting a little revolt, the official answered: '*Sire, ce n'est pas une révolte, c'est la révolution.*' [Sire, this is not revolt; this is revolution.]

"Were the rulers to give away to the people, the revolution would end without bloodshed. But they are not likely to do so, and a sanguinary struggle must ensue. An example is to be found in the attempt to introduce progressive income tax in this country. Congress passed a law to that effect, but the Supreme Court pronounced it unconstitutional. This was brought about by a 'change'—a change in the opinion of one of the judges. This one man changed his mind, and the will of the whole nation went for naught.

"That is an instance of 'self-government.' That is why we claim that a thorough and lasting change for the better can be brought about by social revolution only. The masses must be prepared for it.

"The Radicals and many Socialists in this Republic suppose that they can escape this revolution. They believe that it is possible for them to get their demands granted by peaceful methods. Yet they have in their programs such clauses as the nationalization of landed property. Can any thinking person believe that this is possible without revolution? The Anarchists are not people who rejoice in revolutions and bloody struggles. But we see clearly into the future, we know what will happen. In a like degree our views of what constitutes liberty and happiness are most clearly defined."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE TREASURY JUMPING-JACK.

—The National Bimetallist, Washington.



THE SHOT THAT FAILED.

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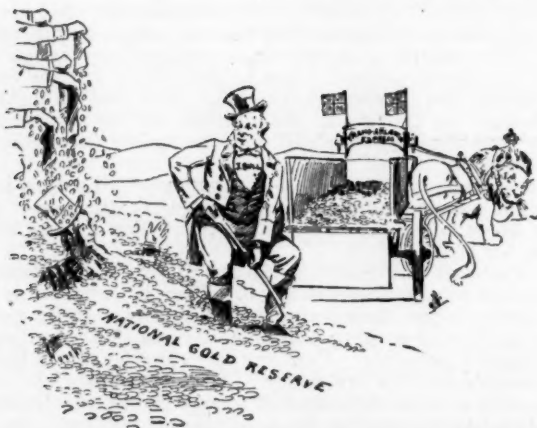


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"Women have essentially the same interest in good government as men. They should have the same rights and duties in securing good government—the bulwark of defense for all our gains—as men. If there are any reasons adverse to this natural conclusion, they must be made out in the clearest and most practical way. The antecedent presumption in favor of identical rights is great.

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"Women have also, in addition to the common wants and powers which they share with men, certain wants and powers, especially those associated with the household, which belong to them in an unusual degree, and which they are, therefore, especially fitted to urge and protect. Diversity between men and women, as well as agreement between them, calls for concurrent counsel and action. The public welfare is made up of the welfare of men, women, and children, and a portion of this welfare it falls peculiarly to women to understand and watch over. It is wrong

to compel one whose personal responsibilities are large to discharge them unnecessarily through others. . . .

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On the question of trusts, the author says that legal attempts to suppress them inevitably fail, and that the best way is to accept combination and devise methods of regulation and control.

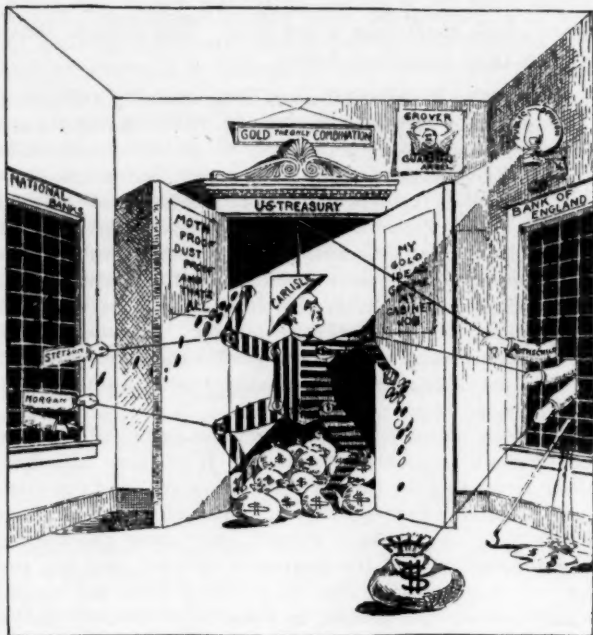
Writing on the decadence of the greater of our political parties, and the need of independence in politics, the author says:

"When a citizens' ticket threatens to sweep away the abuses of party administration, the party out of power will embarrass the movement by a regular nomination. The parties are like two gamblers, who have their own bickerings, but are united against any outside interference.

"It thus becomes most difficult to organize a third party, to initiate and carry forward any thorough correction, to raise any new issue, or bring honest men to the front. Both parties feel at once the danger, and unite in making the effort unsuccessful. In Massachusetts, the ballot law has received a form which com-



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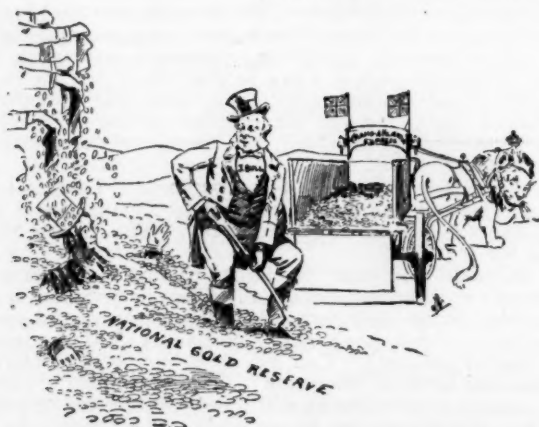


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The author's own view of land tenure is stated as follows:

"There is no good reason why the control of land, should be extended over a long period. Two generations since, the evidences of title in England might reach back a half-dozen centuries, and the owner of land still controls, directly or indirectly, the transfer of lands many years after his death. It is sufficient that a man should enjoy his own life; he should withdraw his too eager hand from the activities of those who come after him. The tendency which civil law is showing to restrict the entail of land and long rentals may well pass to its logical conclusion. The perpetuity in ownership of land grew naturally with the perpetuity of the family. The economic forces have penetrated these double organic defenses but slowly. Among the Romans, adoption into the family was an early means of transferring property. Later the right to will it gained ground, and received in English law most unreasonable extension. A power so completely conferred by law may well be made entirely amenable to the public welfare. The old agglutinative tendency of land in the community, in the family, in persons, should be completely broken up. This is the present direction of social and economic forces, and its entire accomplishment would remove a heavy remainder of evils."

On the question of trusts, the author says that legal attempts to suppress them inevitably fail, and that the best way is to accept combination and devise methods of regulation and control.

Writing on the decadence of the greater of our political parties, and the need of independence in politics, the author says:

"When a citizens' ticket threatens to sweep away the abuses of party administration, the party out of power will embarrass the movement by a regular nomination. The parties are like two gamblers, who have their own bickerings, but are united against any outside interference.

"It thus becomes most difficult to organize a third party, to initiate and carry forward any thorough correction, to raise any new issue, or bring honest men to the front. Both parties feel at once the danger, and unite in making the effort unsuccessful. In Massachusetts, the ballot law has received a form which com-

pelled a party numbering nine thousand voters or less to endure a cumbersome and vexatious procedure as a condition for the admission of their candidates to the ballot? What can be done by shifting one's vote from party to party—and it is not very much when both parties are unsatisfactory—may be done; but he who attempts to organize a new party enters on a costly and wearisome effort, whose success may be in no way proportioned to its merit. A first condition of genuine deliberation and free execution is easy combination, yet with us the difficulties of political combination are so great as to be in most cases insuperable."

In the final chapter, Professor Bascom states "the laws of social growth." They are as follows: First: "That the relations of men one with another become ever more complex." Second: "Increasing mobility in social relations." Third: "Continuity." Fourth: "Increasing change." Fifth: "Definite, constructive, and productive direction of the change." Sixth: "Unity." Seventh: that "development is a measured, rhythmical, accelerated movement." These laws are all explained and illustrated. We quote one of Professor Bascom's concluding paragraphs:

"The phenomena of social and spiritual life are so much wider than our vision that we are easily too sanguine and too despondent. It is well at times to think that the spiritual world can move much faster than it does move. The very thought helps to accelerate change. If, on the other hand, we become discouraged; if we look upon new supersensuous incentives as essentially alien to the ruling forces, as exceedingly disproportionate to their work, and often wholly futile, it is because we have no adequate conception of the comprehensiveness and grandeur of a moral creation, of the many generations and the myriads in each generation who must take part in it, and of its profoundly vital character. The physical, the organic, and the spiritual worlds flow together in it, in it achieve an equilibrium of mutually corrective and sustaining forces, till the purpose of God becomes apparent in the kingdom of heaven."

THE RELEASE OF EX-CONSUL WALLER.

THE case of John L. Waller, colored, formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, serving sentence in a French prison, has been settled so far as this Government is concerned by the acceptance of an offer by France to release him, provided no damages are claimed by the United States. The facts were made public in correspondence sent to Congress last week. The present Consul, Mr. Wetter, reports first, the absence of accounts of the Crockett estate entrusted to Mr. Waller, and that after a fair trial he was found guilty of mismanagement of the funds and criminally guilty of abuse and negligence of fiduciary trusts. The Consul also finds that Waller's trial before a military tribunal, French counsel being furnished him, established his guilt on two charges: The despatching of a letter from Tamatave without the same having been visé by the French authorities, in contravention of a public order, promulgated January 18, 1895, and attempting to correspond with the enemies of France and to furnish them information prejudicial to the military and political situation of France. The American Ambassador at Paris, Mr. Eustis, after a search of French records, agrees with Consul Wetter, and Secretary of State Olney, in submitting the correspondence, declares that the serious question is raised whether Waller was not intriguing even against the safety and lives of American citizens. Mr. Olney sought and has obtained Waller's release from France, but declares that no claim for damages could be properly pressed by this Government. President Cleveland, while noting a slight conflict of evidence on some features, indorses Mr. Olney's conclusion as admitting of no reasonable doubt.

Lessons of the Episode.—"There is much in the Waller episode that must incline his American fellow citizens to wish to forget the whole unsavory affair as soon as possible. But it suggests two facts that should be fixed deeply in public memory. One is the danger of 'patriotically' assuming that every Ameri-

can who gets into trouble anywhere in the rest of the world must be right. The other is the abiding cordiality of the relations between the French and ourselves. The release of Waller, it should be understood, is authorized solely as a manifestation of good-will for us as a nation, and it will be accepted by our Government under that interpretation and in the same spirit of mutual regard. Indeed, we might almost be pleased that there has been such an affair because of the fresh evidence it has occasioned of the exceptional relations of friendship between the two nations—so exceptional and sincere that one of them is willing to surrender its rights rather than run any risk of marring them. There is no reason why we can not be on equally good terms with other nations, especially those more closely allied to us in blood relationship."—*The Journal (Ind.), Providence.*

A Wholesome Warning.—"The whole affair should teach a lesson to partizan politicians and newspapers. It is also a wholesome warning against the practise of bestowing office upon a man because of the color of his skin, the place of his birth, his religious belief, or some other irrelevant circumstance. It stands to reason that Waller would have never been appointed to this \$2,000 post had he not been black, for he was comparatively unknown, and, doubtless, was unable to furnish such certificates of character as would have been required of a white man going to Nice or Lyons or any other consulate in France. Yet the Consul at Tamatave was as fully a representative of the United States and had as much power to embroil it with a sister republic as the diplomat at the richest minor post in Europe."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.), Louisville, Ky.*

So Much for International Humbug.—"On the whole, taking him by and large, he seems to have been a thoroughly disreputable fellow in his dealings, and he certainly has every reason to thank his stars that circumstances made an international question of him. In securing his release upon an agreement not to prosecute his claims against the French Government our Government has done all that it could do in reason and decency. For the care of the man and his family our representatives have already expended \$1,300, and they now propose to furnish the Waller outfit with transportation home and to guarantee the costs of any suit the man may bring in the French courts on account of his claims for damages. So much for an international humbug!"—*The Journal (Rep.), Chicago.*

The Department of State Worst.—"The release of ex-Consul Waller on the terms accepted by the Administration is a virtual acknowledgment of the validity of drumhead court-martial sentences against American citizens. The 'pardon' of Waller, who has no recourse for any injury except to sue the French Government, is to be accepted as an act of friendship to the United States. This leaves in abeyance the only point really at issue—the right of American citizens to live abroad without being subjected to execution or imprisonment except under due process of civil law. The Department of State has been badly worsted by the French Foreign Office."—*The World (Dem.), New York.*

A Shameful Spectacle.—"For the poor boon of freedom, which is secured on these disgraceful conditions, the United States agrees that it will ask neither apology nor material reparation for the outrageous conviction of John L. Waller and the weary months of confinement in a French dungeon. When was there a parallel for such an act? When before was an American citizen thrown into a foreign dungeon without shadow or form of law or right and released on the supine promise of the American Government that no demand for reparation shall be made? This is the crowning act of an Administration which has been distinguished for its abject submission to foreign insult. Every American ought to blush for shame at the spectacle."—*The Journal (Rep.), Kansas City, Mo.*

"The Bee is willing to admit that the Administration has left no stone unturned to get at the bottom of the Waller case and to have him released. The Administration says that Mr. Waller is guilty of conspiracy against the French, notwithstanding this Government and the friends of Waller have induced the French to release Waller from his twenty years' imprisonment. Let Afro-Americans be considerate as well as sympathetic. Indeed, there has been and there is now too much sympathy on the part of Afro-Americans. They seem to forget that wrongs among them must not be condemned and punished."—*The Bee (Colored), Washington.*

ARBITRATION OF BERING SEA CLAIMS.

FINAL arbitration of claims for damages through seizures of Canadian sealing-vessels in Bering Sea is the subject of a treaty which awaits ratification by the United States only, to become effective. This treaty was negotiated last fall by Secretary of State Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote for Great Britain, the Dominion concurring. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner by each government, and an umpire to be named by the President of the Swiss Republic if the two commissioners can not agree on a third member, the decision of the commission to be binding on the two governments. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is reported, intend to amend the convention so as to include the possible existence of claims of United States citizens against Great Britain or Canada. The American press in general have welcomed the prospect of this commission as a proper means of careful investigation whose award of claims should be promptly paid. *The Post-Intelligencer*, Seattle, Wash., seeks to correct the impression that the Paris tribunal allowed Great Britain \$425,000 for losses sustained through seizures. That paper, in common with other journals, points out the fact that the arbitrators held that we had no property rights in the seals when found outside the three-mile limit. They also found that vessels had been warned and seized, but the sum to be paid was distinctly left for further negotiations. Mr. Gresham, Secretary of State, agreed to a lump claim of \$425,000, but Congress was unwilling to pay that amount, Senator Morgan, one of the arbitrators, and others, declaring that many claims were untenable because a number of seized vessels were owned by Americans and had been registered under the British flag to evade seizure for poaching. *The Post-Intelligencer* declares that the arbitrators in their finding upon the facts submitted in the British case, stated that it was open to the United States, in any further negotiations as to its liability to pay damages for the searches and seizures, to question not only the value of the vessels seized, but also as to whether any one of them was not wholly or in part the property of United States citizens. It is said, however, that the convention now before the Senate committee concedes the demand of Canada that American ownership shall not enter into the question of damages to be decided upon by the commission. Hence fear is expressed in some quarters that an honorable settlement under the Paris award is not yet assured. The Philadelphia *North American* has thus expressed its opinion:

"The claims which will be passed on by the Commission are mostly consequential, to the payment of which there is a rooted objection in Congress, because at the Geneva tribunal consequential damages claimed in the Alabama cases were thrown out by the commissioners. However, the finding of the Commission, if it is agreed to, will be binding upon the United States, and in view of this, the better plan would be for Congress to authorize at once the payment of a lump sum. The President should so recommend."

Prohibition of Prize-Fighting in the Territories.

—Congress passed and the President signed a bill prohibiting prize-fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories before the proposed bout between Maher and Fitzsimmons could take place in any of them. The bill prohibits bull-fights as well as pugilistic encounters for championships, or exhibitions where admission is charged directly or indirectly. A violation of the law is made a felony punishable by imprisonment from one to five years. There was no division on the bill in either House, and its passage is taken as an indication of real public sentiment by secular newspapers, most of which have devoted more or less space to news of such encounters in the past. The Philadelphia *North American* says: "A law like this should have been adopted long ago, since all of the States in the Union have taken similar action; but its passage now is an encouraging sign of the advance of civilization in which we may all rejoice." The Oakland, Cal., *Tribune* declares that "there is no standing-room for pugilists." The Pittsburgh *Times* asserts that pugilism in the United States

has had its day: "Public sentiment is against it where the law specifically is not. For a State to permit a prize-fight in its borders would be to invite disgrace and damage to its interests. Pugilism has gone, or is going, the way of dueling, which it succeeded. The first prize-fight in this country was fought by Hyer and Beasley in 1816, and almost ever since there has been a steady effort to put down the blackguardism of the prize-ring. It was slow work, but so was the destruction of the custom of dueling." Without reverting to the crusade against the proposed bull-fights in connection with the Atlanta Exposition of last year *The Constitution* of that city welcomes the passage of the bill as following the example of the governors of the Southern States in suppressing prize-fighting. *The Constitution* adds: "There has been quite recently a display of pugilism in Madison Square Garden, in the very heart of the metropolis. This disgusting exhibition, which would have been run out of the South incontinently, was attended by an audience of 6,000 New Yorkers, and the brutes who were the features of the demoralizing spectacle pummeled and pounded one another in the style most approved by those who admire ruffianism. Let us hope that the enlightened public opinion of the North, instead of worrying itself about Southern civilization, will follow the example of that civilization and stamp out at once and forever that most rampant and disgusting form of brutality, the prize-ring and its offshoots."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

TO A NEW WOMAN.

BE good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
Shun bloomers—doesn't matter how they look;
And so make life, that leads to the forever,
One grand cook-book!

—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

THERE may be popular loans, but this country has yet to see a popular deficit.—*The Press, New York.*

IT may become necessary for the man who desires to become a successful pugilist to study law as well as oratory.—*The Star, Washington.*

ALL roads lead to London, even Cecil Rhodes.—*The Recorder, New York.*

A CAREFUL search of the premises so recently vacated by the Harrison boom fails to disclose a will.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

WE hope that the scheme for another Pan-American Congress will not flash in the pan.—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

THEY call him Oom Paul, but he is going on as tho he were Oom Rule.—*Moonshine, London.*

THE British Parliament opened its session with an ovation to the Monroe doctrine.—*The Recorder, New York.*

SENATOR TILLMAN is at least recognized by the United States Senate as having belligerent rights. They may reach Cuba after a while.—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

UNCLE SAM is a great success as an auctioneer.—*The News, Indianapolis.*



THE BOGEY MEN WON'T LET HIM GET IT.

—*The World, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE LOVE-AFFAIRS OF A BIBLIOMANIAC."

IT was granted to Eugene Field to accomplish satisfactorily to himself a fond desire of his life, namely, the writing of a book illustrative of his passion for books. This volume—"The Love-Affairs of a Bibliomaniac"—contains a sympathetic introduction by the dead author's brother, Mr. Roswell Martin Field, who says that "bibliophily" rather than "bibliomania" would be the word to characterize Eugene Field's conscientious purpose; that if he purchased quaint and rare books it was to own them to the full extent, inwardly as well as outwardly; that the mania for books kept him continually buying, and the love of books supervened to make them a part of himself and his life. Mr. Field for many years, during nearly a quarter of a century of journalistic work, celebrated in prose and verse the pleasures of book-hunting. His newspaper contributions contain many sly digs and gentle scoffings at those of his unhappy fellow citizens who became notorious, through his instrumentality, in their devotion to old book-shelves and auction sales; and all the time, says his brother, none was more assiduous than this same good-natured cynic in running down a musty prize, no matter what it cost or what the attending difficulties. To quote briefly from the introduction to the volume in hand:

"In his published writings are many evidences of my brother's appreciation of what he has somewhere characterized the 'soothing affliction of bibliomania.' Nothing of book-hunting love has been more happily expressed than 'The Bibliomaniac's Prayer,' in which the troubled petitioner fervently asserts:

'But if, O Lord, it pleaseth thee
To keep me in temptation's way,
I humbly ask that I may be
Most notably beset to-day;
Let my temptation be a book,
Which I shall purchase, hold and keep,
Whereon, when other men shall look,
They'll wail to know I got it cheap.'

"In 'Dear Old London' the poet wailed that 'a splendid Horace cheap for cash' laughed at his poverty, and in 'Dibdin's Ghost' he reveled in the delights that await the bibliomaniac in the future state, where there is no admission to the women folk who, 'wanting victuals, make a fuss if we buy books instead;' while in 'Flail, Trask and Bisland' is the very essence of bibliomania, the unquenchable thirst for possession."

In confessing his "love-affairs" Mr. Field tells us that his very first love, which he discovered one springtime day in his grandmother's book-case, while in company with Captivity Waite, "an exceptionally pretty girl, as girls go," was "The New England Primer," which he in part describes and moralizes upon as follows:

"How lasting are the impressions made upon the youthful mind! Through the many busy years that have elapsed since first I tasted the thrilling sweets of that miniature Primer I have not forgotten that 'young Obadiah, David, Josiah, all were pious;' that 'Zaccheus he did climb the Tree our Lord to see;' and that 'Vashti for Pride was set aside;' and still with many a sympathetic shudder and tingle do I recall Captivity's overpowering sense of horror, and mine, as we lingered long over the portraiture of Timothy flying from Sin, of Xerxes laid out in funeral garb, and of proud Korah's troop partly submerged.

'My Book and Heart
Must never part.'

So runs one of the couplets in this little Primer-book, and right truly can I say that from the springtime day sixty-odd years ago, when first my heart went out in love to this little book, no change of scene or of custom, no allurements of fashion, no demand of mature years, has abated that love. And herein is exemplified the advantage which the love of books has over the other kinds of love. Women are by nature fickle, and so are men; their friendships are liable to dissipation at the merest provocation or the slightest pretext. Not so, however, with books, for books

can not change. A thousand years hence they are what you find them to-day, speaking the same words, holding forth the same cheer, the same promise, the same comfort; always constant, laughing with those who laugh and weeping with those who weep."

His next "love" was "Robinson Crusoe," and so on into manhood's years, when other tomes attracted his fancy. In one of these chapters he says:

"There are very many kinds of book collectors, but I think all may be grouped in three classes, viz.: Those who collect from vanity; those who collect for the benefits of learning; those who collect through a veneration and love for books. It is not infrequent that men who begin to collect books merely to gratify their personal vanity find themselves presently so much in love with the pursuit that they become collectors in the better sense.

"Just as a man who takes pleasure in the conquest of feminine hearts invariably finds himself at last ensnared by the very passion which he has been using simply for the gratification of his vanity, I am inclined to think that the element of vanity enters, to a degree, into every phase of book-collecting; vanity is, I take it, one of the essentials to a well-balanced character—not a prodigious vanity, but a prudent, well-governed one. But for vanity there would be no competition in the world; without competition there would be no progress."

From another page we quote:

"All buyers may be classed in these following specified grand divisions: The reckless buyer. The shrewd buyer. The timid buyer. Of these three classes the third is least worthy of our consideration, altho it includes very many lovers of books, and consequently very many friends of mine. I have actually known men to hesitate, to ponder, to dither for weeks, nay, months over the purchase of a book; not because they did not want it, nor because they deemed the price exorbitant, nor yet because they were not abundantly able to pay that price. Their hesitancy was due to an innate, congenital lack of determination—that same hideous curse of vacillation which is responsible for so much misery in human life.

"I have made a study of these people, and I find that most of them are bachelors whose state of singleness is due to the fact that the same hesitancy which has deprived them of many a coveted volume has operated to their discomfiture in the matrimonial sphere. While they deliberated, another bolder than they came along and walked off with the prize."

Reflecting upon the incident of a friend of his having unexpectedly come upon a superb collection of Elzevirs in a modest little home in the wilds of Texas, the author exclaims:

"How far-reaching is thy grace, O bibliomania! How good and sweet it is that no distance, no environment, no poverty, no distress can appall or stay thee. Like that grim specter we call death, thou knockest impartially at the palace portal and at the cottage door. And it seemeth thy especial delight to bring unto the lonely in desert places the companionship that exalteth humanity!

"It makes me groan to think of the number of Elzevirs that are lost in the libraries of rich parvenus who know nothing of and care nothing for the treasures about them further than a certain vulgar vanity which is involved."

THE celebrated musical composer, Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, died in Paris on February 12. M. Thomas was born at Metz, August 5, 1811. He was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux Arts in 1851; was appointed Officier d'Instruction Publique in 1869, and became director of the Conservatoire de Musique in 1871. He had been a commander of the Legion of Honor since 1868 and Grand Officier since January 1, 1881. His works are voluminous, and among them are: "La Double Echelle" (1837); "Le Perruquier de la Régence" (1838); "Le Panier Fleuri" (1839); "La Gypsy," a ballet written in collaboration with Besnoit; "Le Carnaval de Venise" (1857); "Mignon" (1866), and "Hamlet." The two last-named operas have been produced in the United States.

The Dial says: "The following sentence from Paul Bourget's new novel, 'A Tragic Idyl,' might fairly be described as a specimen of rainbow rhetoric. 'She had come, so beautiful, so slender, all in mauve, along her pathway lined with blue cinerarias, yellow pansies, and large violet anemones. Rose-bushes close at hand filled the air with an aroma like the aroma of the present. And, both seated on the white heather, under the black pines with their red trunks, which descend toward a little creek of blue water and gray rocks, he had laid his head on the heart of his dear companion.'"

BOURGET AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL NOVELIST.

IN an article entitled "The Spirit of M. Paul Bourget," in *Le Revue de Paris*, December, M. Charles Maurras praises the popular French novelist as the founder of the psychological school in fiction, and as one who, tho true to the great French traditions in literature, in so far that he has naught in common with the so-called Decadents, has yet infused new blood into French romance by his masterly and scientific analysis of the innermost processes of the human soul. Of the motives that impelled him, while yet a young man, toward this line of writing, M. Maurras speaks as follows:

"Pessimism and perversity; that is the sum and substance of our age. It is true that no one, and M. Paul Bourget least of all, has doubted the truths of science. But no one has hoped more seriously to draw from the analysis and the classification of physical and moral appearances a principle of interior force and discipline.

"His sensibility might well dispose M. Bourget to demand passionately of science all peace, all truth, all love; he was too good a logician not to see that the accomplishment of such a demand would necessarily be put off to infinity. We might hope that the hour would come when the necessity of obeying and suffering for the common good would impose itself as clearly on men as the simple maxims of the table of Pythagoras, as a hygienic truth and an inevitable consequence of each one's self-love; even that would regulate only the physical relations of men; how shall be established the delicate relations of sentiment? How institute—I speak scientifically—the discipline, the police, of the city of the soul?"

Such was Bourget's problem, and he has set himself to solve it, and thus has become what his contemporaries called "a psychological novelist." This task has saved him from becoming a decadent—from joining the ranks of so many of his talented brethren. For he saw clearly, says M. Maurras, that decadence is anarchy. To resume the translation:

"It was anarchy that appeared to him under the elegancies of contemporary thought. And he found it when he tried to analyze and depict life. I need not note that when Bourget . . . obtained such a brilliant success with his *Cruelle énigme* . . . he depicted in it not so much a series of events as a series of mental states, as he said; and if in his style the new romancer remained faithful in more than one point to modern impressionism, he escaped from it and returned to the true French manner in the depths of his conception, of his composition, psychologic and abstract as it was, by that faculty of imaginary feelings that is quite—as he notes himself—his master faculty. Shall I say again how new all this was?"

The writer maintains his thesis and justifies his admiring criticism of M. Bourget by an exhaustive analysis of his later and recent work. Then, having awarded him the palm as the leader of the school of psychologic realism, he proceeds in conclusion to sum up thus the effects of his hero's work:

"One never charms a whole generation by depicting to it his own image, without receiving from it other things than flattery. I mean by this that he gets voluntary requests for counsel. The studious and restless youths have dubbed this young philosopher their prince, and bebies of young women have adopted him for

their confidant and their favorite counselor. A great number of sisters and faithful disciples thus follow the soul of Paul Bourget. When this soul has known exactly what it is and what it wants, when the professor of physiology has decided to practise medicine openly, and when the psychologist has become one of our moralists, believe me, a great social force has arisen. The crowd that has accompanied him up to this point will follow whither it pleases him to lead it. Even if he should embrace the noble calling of evangelist it would not leave him; but with force, zeal, and infinite knowledge, it happens that M. Paul Bourget is also a man of taste; he will never write a gospel.

ing of evangelist it would not leave him; but with force, zeal, and infinite knowledge, it happens that M. Paul Bourget is also a man of taste; he will never write a gospel.

"It is quite another thing to say that he will state, as he does, some general conclusions in political science. Since the ancient and the new world have always prospered, not by means of the isolated man, but by the man in a union of feeling with his race and his country, Bourget will recommend some organic reforms analogous to decentralization. He will advise us, as he does the Americans, to be more chary of giving the rights of citizenship to foreigners. He will even say that public safety may some day demand that we 'methodically undo' all the anarchical work of the Revolution. Revolutionary anarchy was born of a violent crisis of sentimental idealism; M. Paul Bourget will discountenance, accordingly, all that might tend to renew such crises; and that is why he will be the champion, against all this philosophy of sentiment, of the realistic intelligence, critical analysis, and science.

"He will say again, in fine, what he has already said, a sentiment that is worthy of Goethe:

"'People complain of analysis, reason, science. They have their difficulties. But I know, at least, a

remedy for these difficulties; it is a more complete intelligence, a more advanced science, a more profound analysis.'"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



PAUL BOURGET.

Mr. Alfred Austin's Opinion of Tennyson.—It is interesting just now to recall the new laureate's estimate of his predecessor. In 1870 Mr. Austin published a book of criticisms, entitled "The Poetry of the Period." In that volume the following sentences occur.

"What I wish to emphasize is that his [Tennyson's] being a great poet is now regarded as an established fact. . . . I am going not only to challenge, but to deny it altogether, and to implore the age, while there is yet time, to save itself, by a seasonable recantation, from posthumous ridicule and contempt. . . . My proposition is that Mr. Tennyson is not a great poet, unquestionably not a poet of the front rank, all but unquestionably not a poet of the second rank, and probably, tho no contemporary perhaps can settle that, not even at the head of poets of the third rank, among whom he must inevitably take his place. The prevailing and universal expression is that he is a great poet, a very great poet, perhaps as great a poet as ever lived. This is the opinion I challenge and denounce, the opinion that will make posterity shriek with laughter and flout us to scorn. . . . Let not the age make itself the laughing-stock of an irreverent posterity. We laugh at the contemporaries of Hayley. Do we want to be laughed at by our grandchildren? Mr. Tennyson is much more of a poet than Hayley, no doubt, but then Hayley was never belauded as Mr. Tennyson is by us."

This, says *The Saturday Review*, shows that Mr. Austin stands as a critic exactly where he stands as a poet.

WHAT IRVING HAS DONE FOR THE STAGE.

THE recent performance in this city, by Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the London Lyceum Company, of Mr. Comyns Carr's play "King Arthur" is spoken of by *The Century*, in its "Topics of the Time," as "a complete demonstration of the falsity and absurdity of the various pleas advanced by the majority of our so-called managers in extenuation of their failure to provide wholesome and rational entertainment." These autocrats of the footlights, says the article in question, claim that they are obliged to cater to the public taste; that there is no popular demand for or appreciation of the serious, poetic, romantic, or literary drama; that they produce the best plays to be had in the market; and that they can not justly be held responsible for the lack of able playwrights and competent actors. It is claimed that the exact reverse of all this is the fact. The editor proceeds:

"As we have pointed out in previous articles on this subject, the public has no voice in the selection of the theatrical fare set before it, but invariably patronizes the best dishes, of whatever kind they may happen to be; whereas our managers, with very few exceptions, do not know good from bad, have no independence of judgment, and are absolutely terrified by anything like originality on the part of an unknown author. They have discouraged native writers by importing nearly all their plays from Paris or London, and have stunted the artistic growth of young actors by a system which debars them largely from opportunities of proper training.

"If Sir Henry Irving had been a manager of this kind, instead of being a man of force, ambition, and intellect, devoted to his profession and resolved to establish its right to a place among the arts, he would not now be the most famous actor playing at this time, as he undoubtedly is, in spite of his faults; nor would the London Lyceum be the only real dramatic school worth talking about in the English-speaking world. What is and what has been the secret of his success? Not his dramatic genius, for no actor of his eminence has owed so little to natural inspiration. Not inherited fame, for he is the first of his family to win renown upon the stage. Not chance, for his upward progress has been slow and steady, and from the first he has been the architect of his own fortunes. The simple explanation is that he has had faith in the eagerness of the public to patronize the best work, and courage enough to act upon his convictions. This may sound like a truism, but it is one that can not be insisted upon too strongly. There never was an actor who has been assailed more vigorously or more persistently by the critics than he. His warmest admirers must admit that he has essayed characters for which he is unfitted physically and temperamentally; and yet, in spite of occasional personal failures, his managerial career has been one long and unbroken record of triumphant prosperity."

Noting the fact that many of the most striking characteristics of Irving's liberal and enlightened theories of management were exemplified in his representation of "King Arthur," the editor says:

"The public crowded the house at every performance, altho the ordinary prices of the seats had been nearly doubled. Yet it appealed, not to that love of the morbid, the sensational, the grotesque, or the vulgar which is supposed by our modern managers to dominate the popular mind, but to the natural admiration, common to mankind at large, of what is beautiful, romantic, poetic, heroic, or ennobling. If the play had been presented through the combined efforts of a check-book, a dry-goods house, a decorator, and the ordinary stage manager only, the appeal probably would have been made in vain; altogether too much would have been left to the imagination. Sir Henry Irving knew how to surround the personages of the playwright with the atmosphere and spirit of the place and period to which they were assigned. To secure all possible accuracy and consistency in the designs of the costumes and scenery he employed the services of one of the greatest experts in such matters—Sir Edward Burne-Jones. For the incidental music, used with such admirable effect, he went to one of the most popular and gifted of modern composers, Arthur Sullivan. To the general preparation he contributed his own extraordinary intelligence and energy, his keen sense of pictorial and dramatic effect, and his intense appreciation

of the value of minute detail. The result was an entertainment of the rarest excellence in all its distinctive features, whether literary, artistic, or theatrical."

SAD CONDITION OF "THE POET'S CORNER" IN WESTMINSTER.

IT will be remembered that Addison, when he felt in "a serious mood," was in the habit of resorting to the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey—that place of "poets that have no monuments, and monuments that have no poets"—and how the condition of those who lie there filled him with melancholy. It is suggested by *The Westminster Gazette* that if the gentle essayist were to visit his favorite haunt at the present time he would find occasion for further melancholy at the condition of some of the tombs of departed immortals. The *London Times* recently complained of the state of affairs now prevailing there, whereupon *The Westminster Gazette* sent an agent to investigate. We extract the following from his report:

"When I arrived first at Poets' Corner I found it tenanted by a Frenchman and a lady of the same nationality, who were attempting, apparently in vain, to decipher, with the help of a much-flourished guide-book, the characters upon an at first sight perfectly black slab. On going up afterward I found that there were just visible the letters 'Richard Brin——.' Was this the tomb of Sheridan? Close by were the graves of Johnson and Garrick. Garrick's tablet was characteristically gay and unconcealed, flaunting its burnished gilt lettering, while by its side, in somber contrast, lay that of his old schoolmaster, plain, dusty, cracked, and half-hidden by a bench. Not far away was Handel's slab. This was even less visible, but not quite in the same condition as Johnson's, and the musician had, of course, his effigy placed on high amid its pile of trumpets and fiddles. The care of relatives had served to keep the letters on Dickens's grave fairly bright, but not even that could keep back the tide of benches. As for poor Macaulay, one had to crane one's neck underneath two or three pews to be able to learn from his epitaph that his 'name would live for evermore.' and all this time, worshipers were sating themselves with the view of elaborate monuments raised to no doubt estimable nonentities that have crowded into the sacred corner. The huge tablet, for instance, to Mary Hope, erected in the last century by her husband, whose 'grief' happily 'forbade him to name her virtues;' of the great marble testimony raised by Edward Atkins, Esq., of the same period, to the erudition of his ancestors, some of whom appear to have been more or less distinguished in the legal profession, but the last and greatest of all 'learned in the polite literature and antiquities of the country,' and 'author of a history of Gloucestershire;' or the bust and tablet to the more aristocratic Baroness Lechmore, whose only claim to renown appears to be her having 'intermarried with' one Sir Thomas Robinson, with the effect that the latter 'erected this monument with a grateful sense of the pleasure he had in the conversation of an accomplished woman.'"

The newspaper representative found his way into the apartments of Dean Bradley, whom he discovered in the act of looking over an attack in *The Lancet* on the overcrowding at services in the Abbey. Among other things the Dean said:

"No one could possibly be more anxious than I that Johnson's and the other graves should be kept sacred, but it must be remembered that the Abbey is, before everything, a place of worship; indeed, I myself have been sometimes blamed for not seeming to regard it enough in that light. As a matter of fact, we really must sometimes let the seats cover up even some of the graves in Poets' Corner. There is nowhere else where they can be put, our services are so crowded. I tried putting chairs in the center aisle of the choir; but there were many objections to that, besides the fact that it transformed the exit of the choir into a sort of scramble. Then we have had to put seats, too, right round the corner from the north transept into the nave, where people can not possibly hear much, while as for the nave itself—I don't think there are many places there where the sermon can be heard. Even as it is, it is only on Sundays and specially crowded days that the graves mentioned are hidden by pews, and if they were not so they would be covered by people standing."

JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.

"THERE are people," says *Munsey's*, "even among those who find little that is pleasant in her cynical views of life, who regard 'John Oliver Hobbes' as the cleverest of the English women writers of the day. To her might be applied Coppée's description of a Parisian novelist, whom he termed 'a



JOHN OLIVER HOBBS (MRS. CRAIGIE).
(By courtesy of *Munsey's Magazine*.)

delicate and passionate amateur,' since with Mrs. Craigie literary work is not a means, but an end. Her father, John Morgan Richards, is a prominent member of the American colony in London, a millionaire, and a pillar of Dr. Joseph Parker's City Temple. His fine house at Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, which is Mrs. Craigie's home, is a center not only for American visitors, but for the leading lights of the social and intellectual world of London. Reputation has come early to Mrs. Craigie, for she is still only twenty-eight. Her talent was precocious. At eighteen she wrote letters to a London weekly, signed 'Diogenes Pessimus,' which brought her an offer of an assistant editorship. She is remarkably versatile. She has studied music at the Paris Conservatoire, and classics at King's College in London. She talks well upon all the topics of the day, from the Armenian question to the cut of a débutante's frock. Not long ago she made a pilgrimage to Hawarden, where she read her play 'Journeys End in Lovers' Meeting' to Mr. Gladstone. She is fond of society, and declares that she does not find it nearly so full of bores as the caricaturists would have one believe. Her unhappy marriage has been the one sad side of this brilliant woman's life. Last year she obtained a divorce from her husband—a Bank of England official—in order to secure possession of her child, a boy of five."

Beethoven's Heroic Symphony.—The title that Beethoven gave the Heroic Symphony has provoked much discussion, and there have been many endeavors to explain it. *The Saturday Review* says: "Wagner tried less to explain its meaning than to explain it away. Chained to his one idea, he asserted that Beethoven's hero was not a military hero, but a young man of complete spiritual and physical endowment, who passed from mere brute delight in life and his strength through tragic suffering to a high spiritual satisfaction in love; that is to say, he asserted that Beethoven's hero was Parsifal or Siegfried. Now this much of Wagner's theory is true, that Beethoven would not worship a mere human butcher any more than he would worship a pork butcher as a hero. On the other hand, Beethoven's hero was undoubtedly a military hero, Napoleon Bonaparte. We know that the symphony was originally dedicated to Napoleon, that the dedication was altered when Napoleon (as Beethoven

thought) turned traitor and became emperor; we know that when the news of his death came Beethoven casually remarked that he had already composed the music for that event. Of what parts, then, of Napoleon's career do the first and last two movements tell? These are questions which can never be answered; and, mere curiosity apart, it so happens that it matters little whether they are answered or not answered, so long as they are not answered altogether wrongly. For whatever events Beethoven might at any moment have in his mind, he never tried to depict them, but only to communicate the emotion they aroused. He himself said as much. It is in the expression of human emotion he is supreme, and to feel aright the emotions of the Heroic Symphony we need only have our minds clear of a story which Beethoven did not and could not have had in his mind."

Classic Slang.—"It is a matter of current observation and remark that the slang of to-day is orthodox literature to-morrow," says Mr. R. W. Conant, in *The Dial*. "But it is not so commonplace that modern slang can often 'point with pride' to most aristocratic lineage away back in classic Greek and Latin. Literature repeats itself, as well as history, and everything else; for they all come from the human soul, itself an eternal unity of variety. This bond between past and present may be illustrated by a few examples out of many. We moderns are not the first to find things which 'make us tired,' for Virgil, speaking doubtless from a rich personal experience, complains that 'Juno makes earth and Heaven tired.' His description of a city riot, in which he says 'rocks fly,' is twin brother to the reportorial railway strike, wherein coupling-pins always 'fly.' Cicero might have been a Roman from Cork, when he speaks of 'a power of silver and gold;' and he is forever 't'rowing Catiline out' (of the city). Cæsar says that Ariovistus 'had taken to himself *such airs* that he seemed unendurable.' Our word 'business,' which is so convenient to piece out conversational poverty with more or less legitimate uses, is a prime favorite with both Cicero and Cæsar. The following phrases are quite Chicagoese: 'An opportune time for finishing the business' (of destroying the enemy's fleet); 'What business had Cæsar in Gaul?' 'They undertook the business' (of arresting the Allobroges), etc. Xenophon gives us in Greek the same phrase as Cicero in Latin, for he says, 'Tissaphernes threw out others' (of the refugees from the city). He seems like an elder brother when he declares, 'I made a find,' and 'They were like to wonder.'"

Stevenson as a Poet.—"Many of his friends and admirers, and perhaps even Mr. Stevenson himself, believed that his achievement in verse was by no means inconsiderable. Yet the greater public could never be induced to regard the author of 'Kidnapped' as a poet, and resolutely refused to look upon his poems as anything but interesting experiments in rime. That there was an implied compliment in this neglect may fairly be upheld. They would not call him a minor poet, and they could not call him a great one, so they would not think of him as a poet at all. Tho we are far from insensible to the subtle charm which Mr. Stevenson knew how to weave into his numbers, we can not doubt that here, as so often, the public judged rightly. Mr. Stevenson was not a poet, and they knew it; and he knew that they knew it, or at any rate thought it, and hence he never approached them quite confidently or whole-heartedly when he used rime and measure as his medium. If anything about so remarkable an artist could be amateurish it was his verse."

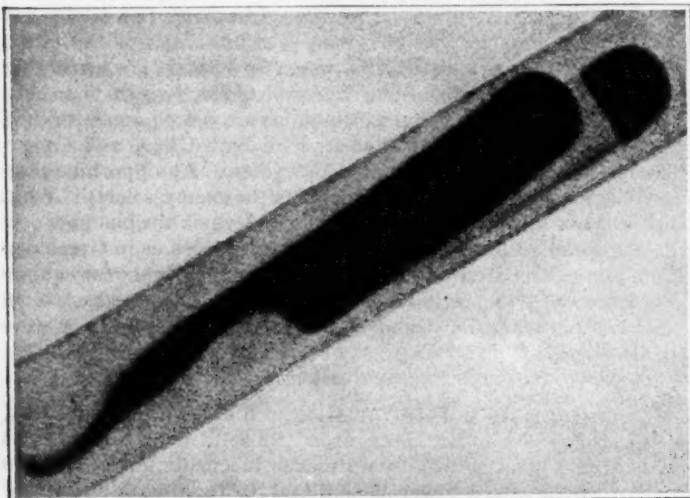
"A curious feature of Mr. Stevenson's verse which can not fail to be noticed by any one who examines it closely and critically, is its essentially imitative character. Mr. Stevenson seems constantly to be borrowing some other bard's harp and playing on it after the original master's manner. No doubt the imitation is done with great tact and great discretion, and always with taste, but none the less the sense of imitation as opposed to originality is there. Mr. Stevenson, in the attractive account which he has given us of how he formed his prose-style, narrates that he used to take some great writer—Hazlitt or Sir Thomas Browne—and then for weeks play what he calls 'the sedulous ape'—i.e., imitate till he had mastered the secret of the author's style. In prose, no doubt, Mr. Stevenson succeeded in distilling by this process a wonderful and original style of his own. In his verse the last stage does not seem to have been reached—the stage which blends the compound into a new thing, and does away with the feeling that it is a mere unassimilated mixture. In the verse signs of 'the sedulous ape' process are always cropping up."—*The Spectator*, January 18.

SCIENCE.

WHAT ARE THE X RAYS?

THE wonderful sub-surface photography discovered by Professor Röntgen of Würzburg has not yet ceased to attract popular attention, and the indications are that even after discussion of it has ceased in the daily papers and among non-technical persons, it and the subjects connected with it will still form subjects for continued experiment in thousands of laboratories. Even now the philosopher begins to make his voice heard. The cry is now not so much—"What will the new rays do?" as "What are they?" and, as might have been predicted, the answers are manifold. The well-known phenomena of the Crookes tube, familiar for many years, are yet a subject of dispute, and it could hardly be expected that the youngest and most remarkable of them all would be understood in a day. Some of the various attempts at explanation, many of them the tentative suggestions thrown out by professors in hurried interviews, are collected in an article in *The Electrical World*, February 8, part of which we quote below:

"Dr. Pupin, of Columbia College, in an interview with a reporter of the *New York Recorder*, said that 'Dr. Röntgen's discovery, to put the whole story in a nutshell, is that the old cathode, or negative pole streamers, known to us for the last forty years, produce a strong fluorescence in a glass vacuum tube.



STEEL RAZOR WITH HORN HANDLE, IN ITS CASE.
(Photographed by Mr. Campbell Swinton, in London.)

Dr. Röntgen has discovered that, in addition to the fluorescent light, there is another form of radiations which penetrates all bodies, and casts a reflection or silhouette, varying in distinctness according to the character of the matter through which it passes, upon a sensitive photographic plate, placed beyond the object. What the possibilities of this new discovery may prove to be we can not yet estimate. I should class it as one of the highest importance."

"Prof. Edwin H. Hall, of Harvard University, in the *New York Sun*, sums up the facts concerning Röntgen's phenomena as follows:

"(a) That the so-called rays are sent out from the cathode of a vacuum tube, excited by a powerful alternating or rapidly interrupted current of electricity.

"(b) That these 'rays' act readily through wood and flesh, less readily through metals, except the lightest of metals, aluminum, and hardly at all through ordinary glass.

"(c) That the 'rays' are not perceptibly reflected or refracted.

"(d) That a medium, a solution of iodine, which absorbs the short ultra-violet rays, does not allow the Röntgen influence to pass, and a medium, a solution of alum, which absorbs long waves, does allow the Röntgen influence to pass. This is from Mr. Swinton, an English experimenter.

"(e) That the 'rays' are not affected by the magnet.

"The hypotheses are:

"(a) That the 'rays' are propagated by vibrations of greater

length than those of ordinary light. Against this hypothesis we must put an experiment of Mr. Swinton.

"(b) That the 'rays' are ultra-violet rays. But ultra-violet rays are called such merely because they are refracted more than the violet rays, which are themselves the most refrangible rays of the visible spectrum. As the Röntgen 'rays' are apparently not refracted at all, it is difficult to see how they can be ultra-violet rays.

"(c) That they are rays of longitudinal vibration. It is hard to see how they would differ essentially from the electric oscillations, or displacement currents, set up in the space between the plates of an electric condenser, a Leyden jar, for instance, when the charge upon the plates is rapidly reversed. Therefore it seems that we already know something about the behavior of such vibrations, and there seems to be no reason whatever why 'rays' propagated by such vibrations should not pass with great readiness through glass. But the Röntgen 'rays' act through ordinary glass with great difficulty, and it is very doubtful whether they can be explained by means of longitudinal vibrations."

It should be remembered that the 'rays' produce no effect on the eye, and it has been questioned whether they produce any direct effect on the photographic plate. They cause fluorescence and the photographs may be taken by the fluorescent light generated on the surface of the plate—not by the quasi-luminous action of the rays themselves. It is natural that we should turn to the original paper in which Professor Röntgen himself describes his discovery. Parts of this are thus summarized in the article from which we have already quoted:

"Professor Röntgen did not succeed in deflecting the dark rays by a magnet, which up to now has been a characteristic of the cathode ray. He concludes from this and other considerations that the former rays are not identical with cathode rays, but may be generated by the latter at the glass wall of the discharge apparatus.

"He does not believe that the new rays are in reality ultra-violet light, as they do not possess some of the distinctive characteristics of the latter. In conclusion Professor Röntgen says that there seems to be some connection between the new rays and light rays in the shadow of pictures, and the fluorescing and chemical activity of both kinds of rays. It has long been known that besides the transverse light vibrations, longitudinal vibrations might take place in ether, and, according to the views of different physicists, must take place. Certainly their existence has not up to now been made evident, and their properties have not been on that account experimentally investigated. May not the new rays be due to longitudinal vibrations in the ether? Professor Röntgen states that he puts more and more faith in this idea and, therefore, announces it, tho it requires further corroboration.

"The *London Electrician* of January 24 contains an abstract of a paper by G. Jaumann in *Wiedemann's Annalen* for January, in which he adduces arguments to show that cathode rays are longitudinal electric oscillations, altho a radial or tangential transversality may be superposed. The existence of longitudinal electric waves is not admitted by the Maxwell-Hertzian equations, but almost any change whatever made in them, he says, makes their existence possible. It is stated that cathode rays can not be identical with ultra-violet rays, from which they are distinguished by totally different properties."

In conclusion it should be said that similar effects have quite lately been produced by simple electromagnetic radiation, without the intervention of the Crookes tube. Thus it is possible that there may be an intimate connection between the two phenomena, as suggested in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* in our comments on the earliest reports of Professor Röntgen's experiments. But quite enough has been quoted above to show the reader that there is plenty of work for the physical laboratories, even if they are to do nothing but sift the tenable from the untenable among the various theories already put forward on this fascinating subject.

THE BURNING-GLASS IN SURGERY.—Dr. Shepherd in *The Yale Medical Journal* advises the use of the sun-glass for the removal of growths where the formation of a scar is particularly objectionable. He applies cocaine and then focuses the rays of the sun on the growth through a suitable lens.

WAVES OF THE OCEAN.

MOST persons understand by the word "wave" the familiar breaker of the shore, yet he who has seen only these has never seen a typical wave, for as soon as a water-wave gets into shallow water it becomes modified. Real waves, unaffected by local conditions, can be seen only at sea. Some interesting scientific facts about these great water-waves are presented in a popular way by Vaughan Cornish in an article in *Knowledge*, January. We quote a few paragraphs below:

"A breeze which travels at rather more than half a mile an hour just ruffles the water, darkening the surface, which no longer reflects like a mirror; but if the breeze drops the wavelets instantly cease and the water resumes its glassy look. If, on the other hand, the breeze increases until it has a velocity of about two miles an hour, permanent waves begin to rise, which increase in size as the wind continues to blow. The form of the waves in a rising sea is somewhat different from the smoothly sloping curve of a ground swell, for whilst the waves are rising the crests are exposed excessively to the force of the wind, and the troughs are sheltered. The tops of the waves are consequently driven forward, and break at the crests into the 'white horses' which chase each other across a rising sea. At first the wind increases the height of the waves over every part of the sea upon which it blows, but after a time the waves near the windward shore attain such dimensions that the power of the wind is only sufficient to maintain, without increasing, them. Further to leeward the waves are still increasing, and still show the 'white horses.' However long a wind of constant strength may blow, the height to which it can raise the waves in any part of the sea is limited, being greater, however, as the distance from the windward shore increases. This increase in the size of the waves can readily be explained, for at any place the sea is raised not only by the force of the wind there, but also by the energy transmitted from the leeward waves. Off the coasts of Britain the greatest waves—greatest not only in height, but more especially in length from crest to crest—come rolling in from the broad Atlantic. The narrow seas of the English Channel give shorter, lower waves; often steep and breaking at the crest, choppy, lumpy, sometimes dangerous and always disagreeable, but lacking the majesty of the great ocean waves. It is with the short, steep waves that most of our pictures have to do; very few artists have painted the long rolling waves of the open Atlantic. . . .

"In order to understand waves we must study, not only the motion of the wave, *i.e.*, the steady onward rush of the wave-crest, but also the motion of a particle of surface-water situated in the path of the wave. Some information as to the motion of the water-particle may be gained by watching from a pier the movements of a light floating body outside the line of breakers. When a wave-crest approaches, the body moves upward and forward; then, at the crest of the wave, it is for a moment moving forward only; when the crest passes it moves first downward and forward, then downward and backward, and, in the trough of the wave the body is again in its first position and is for a moment moving horizontally backward, *i.e.*, seaward, before rising again as the next wave-crest approaches. More exact agreeing with mathematical calculation shows that the motion of the particle is, in deep water, almost perfectly circular, the diameter of the circle being in the direction in which the wave is traveling. The particle of water moves with uniform velocity, and the time of one complete swing of the particle round its circle is equal (as follows from what has been already said) to the interval between the passage of succeeding wave-crests. The vertical distance through which the particle moves is equal to the height from trough to crest. Again, from the fact that the motion is circular, it follows that the particle moves through a *horizontal* distance equal to the height of the wave from trough to crest, *not* (be it well understood) equal to the wave-length, or distance from crest to crest.

"The velocity of the particle, it must be remembered, is by no means the velocity of the wave. The particle takes the same time to move uniformly round its small circle that a wave-crest takes to pass over a whole wave-length—say ten times the distance, even in a very rough sea. . . .

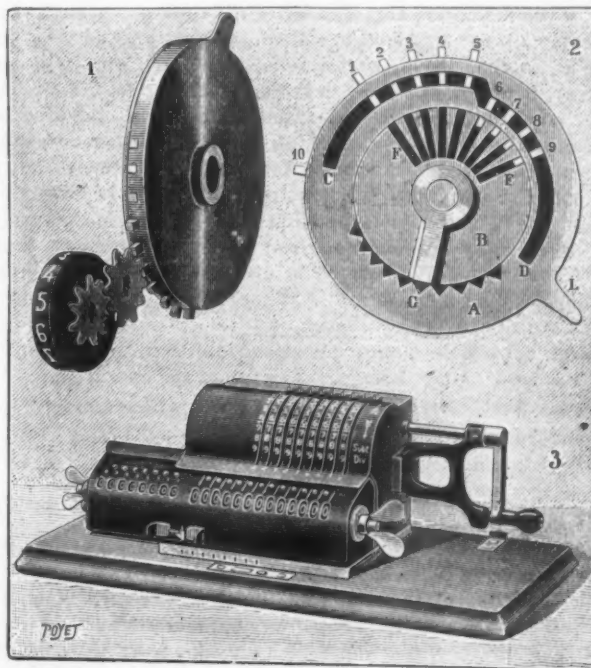
"The depths of the ocean are undisturbed by the waves with which the wind covers the surface, for the excursions of the swing-

ing particles diminish very rapidly as the distance from the surface increases. In an Atlantic storm-wave, with surface particles swinging round a circle of forty-foot diameter, the motion at a depth of three hundred feet is calculated to be not more than half an inch; so that we may say that at a depth greater than the distance from crest to crest the water is undisturbed by winds, and, conversely, where there is such a clear depth of water the formation and the motion of the largest wind-waves is not hindered or modified by the sea bottom. Some seas, however, are really very shallow. The depth of the North Sea is not more than half the distance from crest to crest of a full-grown Atlantic wave; it would be difficult to find a spot in the North Sea where St. Paul's Cathedral would be completely submerged."

ARITHMETICAL CALCULATIONS BY MACHINERY.

CALCULATING machines are by no means new inventions. Some have been in use for many years, and they have saved much toil in the way of tiresome mechanical arithmetical work. Most machines of the kind, however, are complicated and expensive. A comparatively new form, which is described in *La Nature* (January 4) by the editor, M. Gaston Tissandier, is worthy of mention on account of its comparative simplicity. We translate M. Tissandier's description and reproduce his illustrations below:

"The calculating machine called '*La Rapide*' serves to perform the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, and more particularly



ODHNER'S CALCULATING MACHINE.

1, Perspective view of a disk turning a numbered wheel; 2, the same disk seen from the side; 3, the apparatus.

multiplication and division. It will multiply nine digits by eight, if we are content with 13 digits in the product—quite sufficient for small calculations, and 10 digits by 9 when a product of 18 digits is desired.

"The motor axle bears 9 disks so arranged as to cause figures to appear, by means of their cogs, in the little holes made for the purpose on the right of the lower part of the device. Each cogged disk bears a lever. The extremities of the 9 levers appear at the outside of the machine in slots, each of which has the 9 digits written alongside. These levers bear each 9 teeth. When one of these teeth is engaged by the movement of the handle, there issues from the disk a rod which acts on the cogs of a wheel that communicates with another wheel numbered from 0 to 9. Between each two of these last wheels is a piece that does not act till they have made one complete turn, that is, till after the 9 of the wheel has appeared. This piece then presses against a little

cleat fixed by a spring to the disks, in the upper part of the machine. At the moment when this piece has pressed against the shank, this last acts on the neighboring wheel to the left, which, advancing one tooth, causes the tens, hundreds, etc., to appear in the large holes at the right.

"To perform a multiplication we indicate the multiplicand by means of the extremities of the levers on the edges of the slots and then turn the handle as many times as there are units in the last figure of the multiplier; then we push the sliding part of the machine one notch to the right and turn the handle a number of times corresponding to the figure representing the tens, and so on. The multiplier appears automatically at the left in the little holes, while the product appears at the right in the large holes of the lower part of the machine.

"This lower part has at each end a winged screw that performs the office of eraser, changing by a single turn all the digits in the holes back to zero. These screws are fixed on the axle bearing the numbered disks; they act while there remains a single digit other than zero in the apertures. Finally a bell communicating with the last gearing informs the operator automatically that the machine has finished the operation and that after that moment it will not act.

"For additions and multiplications the handle is turned from before backward; for subtractions and divisions the turning is in the opposite direction, as is shown by indicator arrows marked on the upper surface of the machine.

"Turns of the handle forward, that is, in the subtractive direction, are indicated in the left-hand apertures by red figures, while for those in the additive sense the figures are white. This system allows of the multiplication, for instance, by ten less one, instead of by nine, which saves time.

"The movable part of the machine slides in a slot made in the base of the machine; this slot bears 10 grooves into each of which can enter a point attached to the sliding part and serving to displace it, so that the disks for tens, hundreds, etc., will be successively acted upon. The motor axle has at its left end a cog-wheel communicating by an intermediary with the numbering disk, which itself indicates through the little apertures the number of turns given to the handle. The numbered disks bear digits from 1 to 9, on one side in white, on the other in red, besides the zero, which is white. All the wheels of the machine are of steel.

"This calculating machine was invented in 1892 by M. Odhner, after fifteen years of labor. The dimensions of the machine are as follows: length, 0.30 meter [1 foot]; width, 0.15 [6 inches]; height, 0.12 [5 inches]. It can perform all sorts of operations—addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, square and cube root, interest, and exchange. The following operation:

$$545,444,433 \times 257,314 = 140,350,488,832,962$$

was performed in 35 seconds.

"The following:

$$332,525,624 \div 544,535 = 610.6597+$$

was performed in 40 seconds.

"Square and cube roots are extracted in the same time that is required to write down the terms. . . .

"We have tested this machine, which works with much precision and is easily manipulated. There are many calculating machines; the one just described appears worthy to be placed among the most practical of them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Swamp Plants on Dry Ground.—"It is remarkable," says *Meehan's Monthly*, "that, with very few exceptions, plants which are found naturally in wet or swampy places do much better when transplanted in comparatively dry garden ground. What is known as the Swamp Magnolia is a good illustration of this. Nowhere in its native swamps can any one see as large or healthy plants as are to be seen everywhere in gardens. The explanation is that the plants are in obedience to the law of nature that everything should be made use of. The swamps have to be made use of by nature as well as dry land, and it has been so ordered that the seeds of certain plants shall only sprout in comparatively moist places. The trees have, of course, to continue their existence where the seeds sprout. Nearly all the swamp plants that are found to grow so well in dry ground will not have their seed grow under such circumstances. The seeds themselves have to be planted in situations similar to that in which the plants grow naturally. Swamp maple, swamp magnolias, and the native holly are examples of plants found in swampy places, that flourish in dryer ground."

A POCKET ELECTRIC LAMP.

A GERMAN inventor, Herr Bohwinkel, has devised a form of electric incandescent lamp, with accompanying battery, compact enough to be carried about in the pocket. We translate a description of the device from *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, January 1), and reproduce the accompanying pictures:

"Such a lamp is shown in Fig. 1; Figs. 2 and 3 represent the corresponding light-tubes of two different dimensions. These last, like that represented in Fig. 1, consist of two principal parts: that seen at the lower half, which in Fig. 1 is made as a flat flask but in Figs. 2 and 3 as tubes closed at the bottom, and that at the upper half, the battery, which by means of a screw is fastened air-tight to the other part.

"The battery, which is called a 'revolver-battery', on account of its likeness to the chambers of a revolver, consists of three platinum zinc elements . . . capable of giving a current of six volts and four to five amperes. Fastened to the poles are the wires of a glowlamp (see Fig. 3) which in Fig. 1 is covered with a globe of thick glass, and in Figs. 2 and 3, with a frame and lenses, and also fitted with reflectors, which increase the power of the light. When the



FIG. 1.—BOHWINKEL'S ELECTRIC POCKET LAMP.

lamp is to be used, the bottle or tube is filled with a patent battery-fluid and then screwed tight to the battery. By tipping up the lamp the fluid is brought into contact with the elements, generating a current and causing the filament to glow with a

bright white light, which with the lamps shown in Figs. 1 and 2 will last continuously for an hour and a half and with Fig. 3 for three quarters of an hour, with one filling. If the lamp be held upright, the fluid flows back into the bottle or tube, away from the battery, and the light goes out. . . . One quart of the fluid is enough to fill the lamp sixteen times. . . . The lamp may be carried either in the pocket or in a leather case fitted with straps."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



FIG. 2.
POCKET LIGHT-TUBES.
10½ x 2 inches.



FIG. 3.
POCKET LIGHT-TUBES.
7 x 2 inches.

Diagnosis by Electric Sparks.—M. de Narkiewicz-Iodko, Member of the Imperial Institute of Medicine at St. Petersburg, has recently brought to the attention of the Academy of Science, in Paris, a series of photographs of the electric spark, especially of sparks said to have been obtained by him from the surface of the human body. "These proofs," says *The Medical Times*, "take the form of a luminous ball, presenting more or less brilliancy, taking on delicate forms of arborescence, such as trees, plants, etc., according as to whether the subject may be anemic, nervous, sanguine, or exceptionally vigorous. In the latter case the image on the plate appears to be a veritable explosion of electric molecules."

A ROYAL M.D.—The Queen of Portugal, the daughter of the late Comte de Paris, after two years of hard study has passed her medical examination with flying colors, and secured the degree of Doctor of Medicine, being the first lady of royal birth who has acquired the distinction of adding the letters M.D. to the Regina which follows her name.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY'S GREAT TELESCOPE.

THE state of progress of the huge 40-inch lens intended for the great telescope that, through the gift of Charles T. Yerkes, is to be erected in the Chicago University's observatory in Wisconsin, is thus described by a contributor to *The American Journal of Photography*, who recently visited the workshop of Alvan G. Clark:

"In a corner of the testing-room of the manufactory rests the great disk, in contrast with which one of 24 inches in process of completion seems pygmean. The great lens is composed of two disks: the outer of crown glass, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick in the center, and double convex, while the inner one is of flint glass, about two inches in thickness at the edge—the surfaces being concave. There is a gap of several inches between the two disks, this being the arrangement preferred by Mr. Clark, permitting the hand to be introduced between them through an aperture in the cell for the purposes of cleansing. This combination of glasses of widely differing refractive indices is termed achromatic and is employed to dispense with the very serious color-fringe which a double convex lens exhibits, and which, until the genius of a Dollond found the solution of the troublesome problem, compelled astronomers to resort to the reflecting principle in telescopes. It will be recollected that the Lord Rosse telescope is a reflector six feet in diameter and fifty-four feet in length, but the Yerkes telescope will vastly exceed it in power and general availability. Indeed, it is generally understood that the 'leviathan,' as Dr. Dick called it, is cut down in actual use to an aperture of three feet, which really limits the light-gathering capacity to one fourth of the actual surface of the mammoth metallic speculum.

"The principle of the refracting telescope is very simple. An object-glass is merely an enlarged eye, doing what the eye would do were it as large as the lens. The pupil of the eye is one fifth of an inch in diameter, and any object-glass gathers as much more light than the pupil as its surface is larger than that of the pupil. The reader need only do a little figuring to perceive that, approximately, the Yerkes objective must gather 40,000 times as much light as the eye, and when this abundant accomplishment is still further utilized by the magnification of the focal image the result is wonderful. It will readily be apprehended that the greater the light the more powerful may be the magnification and the 'nearer' the object, hence the effort to produce larger objectives. But atmospheric difficulties occur in use, and the inherent difficulties peculiar to construction of a lens increase so alarmingly with an increase of dimensions, that when a great lens is completed it is a triumph of expertness. The production of a rough disk is of itself a remarkable accomplishment, and in this line Mantols, of Paris, is peerless.

"The curves of the Yerkes objective are such that the rays of light gathered by it from a star form an image of the star at a distance of $62\frac{1}{2}$ feet behind the lens. Therefore, the tube must be about that length, so than an eye-piece may be attached.

"Mr. Clark informed the writer that the great objective has been mounted in a temporary tube and tested on the heavens seventy times. Swinging upon a tall brick column in the yard of the establishment is the gigantic shell, weighty with the honor of pointing for the first time the glorious glasses which have gone forth from that unrivaled manufactory. And, tho but a naked tube, unadorned with the trappings which will harness the steed of the skies in the observatory, it seems like a Titan translated from his native age."

A Mild Defense of the Cigarette.—Is the innocent-looking cigarette so baneful a thing? Asking this question, *The British Medical Journal* proceeds to answer it as follows: "On this point let us hear Dr. J. C. Mulhall, of St. Louis, who speaks as a Daniel come to judgment, being a specialist of recognized authority in diseases of the throat, and a cigarette-smoker of twenty-five years' standing. He neither curses nor blesses, but sums up the evidence impartially. He divides the cigarette-smokers into two categories—those who inhale the smoke, and those who blow it out as soon as it touches the lips. The latter class—which includes the 'new woman'—may be dismissed from consideration; they are never lapped in nicotian Elysium, and pay no penalty beyond an occasional blistered tongue for their merely sentimental pleasure. All real devotees inhale, and as the smoke

thus comes in contact with the mucous membrane of the windpipe and larger bronchi, the absorbent surface is, according to Dr. Mulhall's estimate, three times larger than in the case of a cigar—where the smoke is not allowed to penetrate beyond the mouth. Moreover, as two or three cigarettes can be consumed in the same time as one cigar, it is clear that more nicotin must be taken into the system by those who smoke the former. Again, cigarettes, unlike cigars, can be smoked all day long, and we know how powerful is the effect of small doses of a drug repeated at short intervals. As regards the local mischief often said to be produced by the cigarette, Dr. Mulhall, who speaks from a wide experience, denies that, 'as ordinarily used, it ever causes throat disease worthy of the name.' The effects in the larynx of a healthy man seem to him to be 'almost nil.' Maxwell, the murderer of Preller, was confined in St. Louis jail for two years, during which time he inhaled an average of forty cigarettes a day. Dr. Mulhall examined his larynx and trachea after death, but could find no evidence of morbid change 'other than a fracture of the hyoid bone caused by the hangman's rope.' As regards the constitutional effects, they are simply those of nicotin poisoning, and are precisely the same as those produced by tobacco in other forms. The allegation so frequently made that cigarettes are drugged with opium, cannabis indica, and other narcotics, is positively denied by Dr. Mulhall. He quotes the report of a chemist of high standing, Dr. Ledaux, who analyzed several popular brands of cigarettes and found no trace of anything but nicotin in the tobacco, and a harmless quantity of cellulose in the paper. But while vindicating the cigarette from unjust aspersions, Dr. Mulhall speaks strongly as to its danger for the young, to whose unstable nervous system it is a subtle and sometimes a deadly poison."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN infinitesimal force manifests itself in the spreading of a drop of oil over the surface of water," says *The Railway Review*, January 18. "A film $1\text{--}30$ millionth of an inch in thickness produces marked results, and yet to cover the whole 135 acres of painted surface of the Forth Bridge with a coat of that thickness would require less than a pint of oil. It would appear inconceivable that such a membrane could in any way affect the ocean in a storm, yet when, in the winter of 1891, Admiral Cuverville's ship, the *Naiade*, was caught in a cyclone in the North Atlantic, and a greasy touch was given to the waters by rigging out two coal sacks, each filled with about eleven pounds of tow and one gallon of colza oil, which latter required renewal only every six hours, the scientific and trained observers on board the French warship reported the result to be a remarkable practical success, the oil taking effect upon the dangerous breakers due to horizontal translation produced by the wind, but, of course, leaving the swell unaffected."

YELLOW pine, according to *The Railway Review*, holds nails with peculiar tenacity. "When once a nail is driven into a yellow pine board it is held without any show of loosening, no matter how much the structure is shaken by wind or the amount of vibration there is from any cause. . . . On this account it makes excellent material for car-building or box-making, in which resistance to perturbation, shaking, or knocking about are important requisites. . . . Heart yellow pine resists decay many years; in fact it can be called almost non-rottable. Nailed to a roof, yellow pine shingles stay there, because the wood hugs the nails as tightly as if they were driven through a leaden plate."

THE bicycle, according to *The Medical Times*, is a remedy for sleeplessness "more potent than narcotics or hypnotics, and followed by no unpleasant after-effects. . . . A spin on the bicycle in the evening or the afternoon will do more to promote digestion, regulate the circulation, quiet the brain, and get the whole system into that harmonious condition called health than any amount of drugs, unless there should be some positive lesion requiring local or general medication of a more specific character."

"It is not generally known," says *The Charlotte Medical Journal*, "that in France it is forbidden, under severe penalties, for any one to give infants under one year any form of solid food, unless such be ordered by written prescription, signed by a legally qualified medical man. Nurses are also forbidden to use in the rearing of infants confined to their care, at any time or under any pretext whatever, any nursing-bottle provided with a rubber tube."

"THE metal glucinum is attracting attention for electrical work," says *Popular Science News*. "It is lighter than aluminum, has a greater conductivity than copper, and is less expansible and more durable than iron. It costs now about \$18 per pound, but owing to its lightness a piece of a given size is one one-hundred-and-sixtieth the price of a similar piece of platinum."

THE mortality of the State of New York is a trifle higher for 1895 than in 1894. The rate is stated as 19 per 1,000 of population. Typhoid fever and diphtheria claimed 1,270 and 5,000 victims respectively.

ACCORDING to *La Nature*, angleworms can be obtained anywhere by wetting the ground with a solution of blue vitriol or with soapsuds—which will bring them out in surprising numbers.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON ARMENIA.

AS a matter of course the religious papers throughout the world have been intensely interested in the troubles in Armenia from the beginning, and have followed the course of events in that region very carefully. As a rule they have taken advanced ground in regard to the duty of the nations of Christendom toward the suffering people of that country, and have been urging all along that some decided action should be taken to prevent further outrages. *The Independent* sees in the present struggle the beginning of the end of the political power of Islam. It says there is no possible reconciliation between Mohammedanism, either in its religious or its political aspects, with modern civilization, and there is no hope for the races now dominated by the Turkish power except the overthrow of that power. The religious papers in common with the secular press see reasons for encouragement in the resolutions passed by the two Houses of Congress appealing to the European powers in behalf of the Armenians. Following are some comments from these papers on this latest phase of the situation:

The New York *Observer* says:

"There is no doubt in the minds of those best informed that the Armenian outrages were deliberately planned to decimate an ancient Christian race because it is Christian, and to destroy the work of American missionaries among them. The United States is in duty bound to resist such action, and to maintain the treaty rights and privileges of its citizens, and the declaration of its unalterable determination to do so is much less likely to provoke war than to prevent it."

The Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* thinks that the "Monroe doctrine" ought not to stand in the way of interference by the United States. It says:

"Under that 'doctrine' we are under as much obligation to keep out of European questions as Europeans are to keep out of American affairs; and if we now meddle there, it nullifies our demand that they shall not meddle here. But this ought not to operate in this case. The present question is a humanitarian one, and we do not propose to interfere in any active manner, but rather to intercede with the European nations in the name of our common humanity to put a stop to these outrages. The Monroe doctrine certainly does not apply to such matters."

The *Commonwealth*, the new Baptist paper of Philadelphia, closes an editorial paragraph on the subject with these words:

"The 'Unspeakable Turk' is still the problem of civilization. What can be done with him is not clear. What ought to be done with him is plain. He ought to be driven from the fair land he has so misgoverned, and his heritage should be given to one who at least knows how to be human."

The *Standard*, of Chicago, has the following opinion to offer:

"In our anxiety to see an end to all the terrible doings in the mountains of Armenia, we must not forget that European war would mean more suffering, greater loss of life than even these terrible Armenian massacres. Let sensible men act with common sense, keep their heads, relieve the Armenians now in distress, and use all reasonable means to put an end to these murders, but let not Christian people too hastily advocate a continental war until every other remedy is exhausted. But let there be some action."

The *Western Christian Advocate* says:

"Evidently, before the Sultan is able to make his promised reforms effective, the Armenian Christians will be exterminated. Christian nations have the power to right these wrongs, and yet content themselves with petitions and remonstrances. How much longer can we stand aloof? Does not our brother's blood cry from the ground against us? Turkey the sick man of Europe? Does it look that way when she outwits and defies the earth?"

The *North and West* thus alludes to one phase of the struggle:

"There is one magnificent thing about the Armenian massacres.

Out of the blood and fire emerge the brave American missionaries. They stand among martyrs, their lives as yet protected, but everything else consumed on the altar of devotion to God and man. Mark the splendid pluck and heroism of our sisters. They smile in the face of the Kurdish robbers who want to shoot them in order to get possession of their horses, and by their faith disarm the cutthroats. Those girls are worth their weight in diamonds."

The *Congregationalist* discusses the results which would follow Russian intervention and control:

"What may be left of Armenia will again have under Russia the peace of which she has been robbed by Russia's servant. But will the world be better off because of the peace thus gained? Russia is nominally Christian, but she is as barbarous and implacable as Turkey. Her statesmanship is gaining remarkable triumphs in Europe and Asia. But her victories are ominous for the world's religious advancement and political freedom."

"The great conflict which impends, in which enlightened Christianity must join battle with Old World nationalities and religions, may by these recent movements be for a short time postponed, but it is surely coming, and Russia is not arrayed on the side of freedom and enlightenment."

The *Presbyterian Messenger* touches on the same point:

"All the Christian nations of Europe, and especially Russia, have been morally responsible for the continuation of these atrocities. Their greed and selfishness have constrained them to stand by and witness the wholesale murder of Christians by the Turks. It would probably be better for the cause of humanity in the future if the territory now occupied by the Turkish Government could have passed entirely under the control of England than that it should be under the control of Russia, but it is a gain to have it controlled by any civilized Christian nation. Of course, an alliance between Russia and Turkey really means that Turkey becomes a province of Russia."

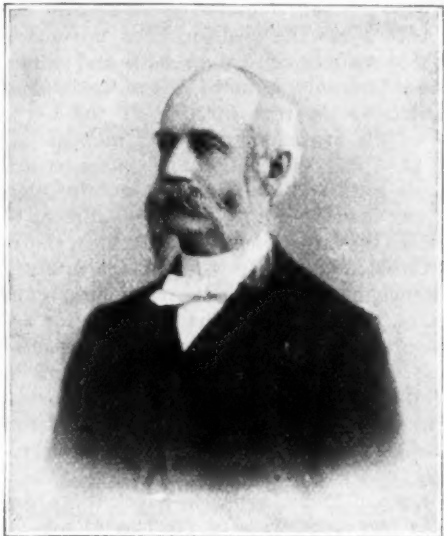
FANTASTIC RITES IN A CHINESE TEMPLE.

IN a letter to the American Board from Rev. Mr. Goddard, who is doing missionary work at Foochow, China, is the following description of a temple service of the Taoist order, which we take from *The Christian Herald*:

"Let us watch the devotee and see how he worships idols of wood. First he lights two of these minute sticks of incense, such as are sold in America now for scenting rooms, placing them in the urn of ashes before the idol. Then he kneels on the ground before it and, with hands on the ground, bows until his head touches the floor. He knocks his head three times against the floor, and then rises upright on his knees, and then repeats this three times, making nine knockings in all. After this he remains some time on his knees, mumbling a form of words or adoring the idol. When he thinks that he has done this enough to secure the good-will of the idol he rises, and takes from the altar two pieces of wood that in shape and size are like an ostrich's egg split in two, but really are made of a bamboo sprout that has been sawed in two. These he waves in the smoke of the incense and then returns to his kneeling position before the idol. After holding these pieces of bamboo before him for a minute he tosses them into the air. If one falls on the flat side and one on the round, it means that the idol will graciously answer his prayer; if they both fall on the flat side, the result is uncertain and he must resume his devotions; but if they both fall on the round side the idol is said to be laughing at him or refusing to answer. If one falls on the flat side and one on the round, he then goes to the altar and takes a wooden cylinder half filled with flat strips of bamboo on which are written different numbers or characters. Holding this in both hands he slowly moves it up and down. He moves it faster and faster, making the bamboo strips hop up and down, until one hops out upon the floor. This he eagerly scans and then takes to the priest, who for a small sum gives him a sealed paper corresponding to the number on the slip that hopped out, and which contains the answer to his prayer. It professes to tell him the lucky day to plant rice or to begin the repairs on his house."

A CRITICISM ON HUXLEY.

IT is not our purpose here to go into a review of Dr. Henry Webster Parker's criticism of Huxley's anti-biblical arguments, but rather to give his general estimate of the celebrated scientist's worth as a biblical critic, from which estimate Dr. Parker's line and style of rebuttal may readily be inferred. In a volume entitled "The Agnostic Gospel," being a review of Huxley on the Bible (written in part before Professor Huxley's death), with several related essays, Dr. Parker, late Professor of Natural Science in Iowa College, says prefatorially that examination of Huxley as a biblical critic proves that to a considerable extent he was taken too seriously by his admirers and probably by his opponents; also that his biblical papers are in surprising contrast with the excellence of



DR. HENRY W. PARKER.

his biological investigations. The two works reviewed by Dr. Parker are "Science and Hebrew Tradition" and "Science and Christian Tradition," which works are said by the reviewer to turn out to be mostly literary, instead of scientific in the sense that might well carry with it the prestige of Huxley as a naturalist. The humor which pervades Dr. Parker's book is foretold slightly in the following paragraph of his preface: "Tho he did not originate the idea, Huxley says he made the singular discovery that the ecclesiastical Moses—whatever that may mean—was a mere traditional mask. Under what mask the English Moses led many into agnosticism, and into what Promised Land he conducted them, is answered in this volume."

Dr. Parker opens his first chapter by stating that according to the testimony of a scientific and congenial acquaintance of Professor Huxley, he was not serious in his onslaughts on spiritual philosophy and religious beliefs. A foot-note says that this remark was made to the liberal lay president of a secular college, and by him repeated to the writer. Dr. Parker then speaks of Huxley as follows:

"Having gained much eminence in scientific researches, and having read widely, with an intellectual interest in pretty much everything, he amused himself and exercised his rhetorical and polemical gifts on a variety of subjects, including the biblical, which he sought to make especially amusing. In so doing, and at the start, he found Hume most to his mind, and later invented the word agnostic, probably having noticed Sir William Hamilton's quotation of the Greek '*Agnosto Theo*—to the unknown God,' and changing the adjective into agnostic as an antithesis in form to Gnostic, which he speaks of as suggesting the new word; and he relates that he was a member of a society in which every one was an *ist* (pantheist, theist, atheist, etc.) except himself, and feeling that he was the one fox without a tail, he looked about for an appendage and hit upon agnostic as one he could sport.

"Here was a new species of *ism*, tho only new in name, and of course he felt bound to live up to it, much as the esthete tried to live up to a choice piece of porcelain. He took up the rôle of a leader of doctrine, and continued to pose himself as such, cheered on by sympathizers and taking advantage of his high position as biologist. But he is not a representative of philosophical agnosticism, nor is he in any respect a philosopher, tho he stumbles about in some digressions about natural law and cause. . . .

"His mingled humor and pugnacity must be taken into account

as incentives. Personally, he is reported as a man of genial kindness. His conversational wit was noted; and his magazine writings and popular lectures are often enlivened by wit and pervaded by humor. He frequently has an air of assumed gravity of the humorous quality. His sarcasms and ironies are mostly smiling rather than caustic and bitter—are too neatly and elaborately phrased to have been in savage earnest, or even with devotion to truth instead of forensic and literary effect. The agility, the pose, and the triumphant smile of an acrobat are suggested oftener than the stress of real combat. In many of the essays, or in the special points made, there is the appearance of getting up a case under the guise of seriousness, as in a moot court, and then resorting to all the ingenuities of debate on such an occasion. That he indulged in caricature is abundantly evident, and he was a man of too much intelligence not to know when he used that common weapon against the Bible and its doctrines, as well as when he raised false or irrelevant issues that bear the semblance of pertinence."

Remarking that humor and pure sensationalism were combined in Huxley with a good deal of the gladiatorial, Dr. Parker continues his description on another page as follows:

"His broad, square jaw gave a physical basis for this, along with his close-set lips, heavy nose, and beetling brows. He was a born fighter, but a sufficiently good-natured one, thanks to his vein of humor, his pleasure in rhetoric, and still more to his real indifference in regard to everything men esteem sacred. He was eager for a fray, especially when a bishop, a duke, or an eminent man like Gladstone, assumed to touch science and laid himself open to criticism, just or unjust; on such occasions he felt himself to be science embodied, unchained, on guard, rampant, or at least latrant. His pugnacity, however, was probably discreet, for there were many Bible defenders, of eminence, whom he did not attack. Gladstone was an object of much party hatred, tho not of Huxley's, and there must have been a multitude to welcome the attack, besides those who welcome assaults on the book of Genesis.

"Huxley seems to have kept clear of martyrdom; he had enough applauders. Indeed, he was far from having the intense earnestness and stern stuff of a reformer. He was not an apostle of anything, except of one misapplied summons—'prove it' (and he did not care to have it proved), and one phase of indifference to which he gave the name of agnosticism. All talk about his candor and love of truth is the worship of a clique, and is disproved by his writings. In short, tho a bugbear in his day and still, he was neither a malignant and mighty prince of darkness, on the one hand, nor on the other much of a demigod to be worshiped."

Referring at one place to certain sensational addresses made by Professors Huxley and Tyndall at Belfast, Dr. Parker indulges his own sense of humor:

"The humorists, if not the sedate radicals and sedate conservatives, recognized the situation, and we can not suppose that a man well endowed with the element of humor brought about the situation without a lively sense of this element as involved in it. The English periodical *Times*, for example, had portraits of Huxley and Tyndall, with halos of electric or phosphorescent light around their heads, accompanying a long poem on 'Sensationa' Science,' in which are the following stanzas:

"For science now our girls and boys
Their love for thee recant, O mine!
The clown is shunned for higher joys,
And Tyndall beats the pantomime.

Our laughing girls gave up their play,
All bitten by the mania
To hear what Huxley has to say
On Patagonian crania.

On Life and Death and Hell (O fie!)
These famous men enlighten us;
They wing their flight so very high
They positively frighten us.

On all our cherished creeds they fall,
Without the least apology,
And hurl the bowl that scatters all
The ninepins of theology."

FRANCE is going to spend \$200,000 for a fitting representation at the coronation of the Czar on May 12. The head of the extraordinary mission will be Gen. de Boisdeffre, Chief of the general staff of the French army.

THE POPE AND AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

A PROPOS of the proposal to hold another Parliament of Religions in connection with the Paris Exposition in 1900 is the pronouncement of Pope Leo against mixed religious conferences in general. Interest in this particular subject is revived by the publication in the *Civiltà Cattolica*, of Rome, a paper credited with being the organ of the Vatican, of an editorial on Catholicism in America in which the religious Parliament idea comes in for a share of attention. This movement is spoken of as one feature of American Catholicism of the present time which meets with the disapproval of His Holiness. The *Civiltà Cattolica* speaks of it, with other things, as an indication of the revival here of the errors of Pelagianism. This heresy consists, according to this journal, "in proclaiming, preaching, and publishing in public the goodness, the probity, the purity, the holiness of those who live far from the bosom of the Catholic Church, the only ark of salvation and sole depositary of the means which produce supernatural virtues." This heresy, otherwise called neo-Pelagianism, is likened to a plant which has separated into two branches thus described:

"The first branch took root in ground eminently practical, and had reached a considerable degree of development in these later years. It consisted in accommodating itself to every sort of sect, entering as well into their societies, secret ones tho they were, with the intent to enjoy the pecuniary and social advantages which belonged to them. Three such associations were, during last year, prohibited to Catholics, namely, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Sons of Temperance. Not a few others are very much suspected, and in the mean time the condemnation mentioned has had the effect of a very powerful shock.

"The second branch of neo-pelagianism is covered with a theological mantle, impelled by zeal 'for the reign of truth and charity among men,' and waxes eloquent in favor of a 'friendly and fraternal commingling of religious convictions,' inasmuch as 'reasonable persons can not otherwise come to an agreement concerning the chief truths which are the basis of every religion.' Hence it is that this new system of theological doctrine applauds the idea of a Parliament of Religions, 'an inspiration, almost divine.' Exactly such a parliament took place in Chicago, and its effects surpassed those of any other ordinary inspiration; the effect of a flash of lightning and of a dazzling brightness which leaves behind a trail of woes, of scandals, of indifferentism, of blasphemies to which an air of decency has been given by a gathering of ministers of religions.

"And so seducing appeared the results of it that it was thought worth while to try a second edition in Toronto, Canada, under the name of the 'Pan-American Congress of Religions and Education,' with the design, it seems, among others, to have the Canadian prelates lend to it their presence and add to its brilliancy, which was very much desired and thought to be very necessary. One of the prime movers of the plan wrote: 'I am sure that it will meet with the universal approbation of our Canadian prelates and the cordial cooperation of the Catholics of Toronto.'

"Subsequent facts, however, did not confirm such a judgment; worse, still, only two months after the affair at Toronto, and at a distance of only two years from the splendors of Chicago, and while the dawn of a universal Congress of Religions at Paris for 1900 was being hailed with delight, behold! the brief signed by the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., on the 18th of September and sent to his Eminence the Apostolic Delegate to be communicated by him to the entire American hierarchy, appears on the scene and puts under ground, once and for all, such parliaments of religions, declaring that if they had been, up to that time, tolerated, it was now time to put an end to them."

The *Christian Guardian*, of Toronto, Canada, in an editorial on the preaching of the modern pulpit, is in doubt whether the grip of the modern sermon upon the conscience is as powerful and its effect upon the heart as influential and enduring as were the discourses of the fathers. "It is difficult if not impossible to measure the effectiveness of the pulpit of today," it says, "by the standard of former generations. Many circumstances have conspired to render the conditions of modern preaching quite different from those of former times. The ministry as well as the laity is better educated and greater intellectual demands are made upon the pulpit. If the educated pulpit is less effective than the uneducated, there must be something radically wrong."

CHRIST'S AUTHORITY ON BIBLE QUESTIONS.

THE thousand and one problems and perplexities of modern biblical criticism are rapidly crystallizing themselves into the one great and fundamental question as to Christ's authority for the Christian scholar in the enigmas of the literary and historical criticism of the Scriptures, especially the Old Testament. Thus here is the great "chasm" which the lamented Delitzsch in his last brochure declared separated the conservative from the liberal thinkers. In Germany, the home and hearthstone of biblical criticism, this is really the burning question of the hour in this department, and never before has the position been advocated with such determination that modern critical methods and results are in bold contradiction to the teachings and spirit of Christ, and therefore must be discarded by the true disciple of the Lord. The leading protagonist of the argument in recent months has been Pastor Ed. Rupprecht, a vigorous, sometimes bitter writer, who in his two volumes, one entitled "Das Rätsel," and the other "Das Rätsel's Lösung," has developed this argument almost to exhaustion. Especially does the latter book contain a keen analysis of the teachings of Christ and His apostles on the literary authorship of the Pentateuch and on the historical character of the contents of these books. In regard to the first point he adduces a wealth of proof to show that Christ and the apostles actually did regard Moses as the author of these writings, and in regard to the second that the whole of the contents of these books were regarded as historically correct and reliable. This line of argumentation is not absolutely new, but has never been developed so vigorously before.

New, however, is the method and manner in which this argument is being met by the representatives of the liberal school. Heretofore it has been the object either to try to demonstrate that Christ did not actually teach or presuppose in His teaching that these books were from the pen of the great lawgiver; or that He merely accommodated himself to the current error of the day in this respect; or that He, who Himself declared that He did not know certain things, did not know of the actual literary growth or historical character of these books.

It seems now that at least some of the leading German critics have seen the force of the conservative arguments and the weakness of their compromising explanation of Jesus' views. An entirely new departure has been undertaken in this respect by Professor Meinhold, of Bonn, in his new volume entitled "Jesus und das alte Testament." The high standing of the author as a critic and the warm words of approval found in that influential exponent of liberalism, the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic, shows how representative these new views are. As the author can not bend the teachings of Christ on the subject of Moses and his books, he breaks it, and does so by a characteristic method. The run of his argument is as follows:

We must distinguish accurately between the outward and the inward attitude of Christ toward the Old Testament. Outwardly He assumed no other position toward the canonical writings of the Jewish religion than that maintained by the average rabbi in Israel. He too actually considered Moses the author of the first five books of the Scripture; for Him too David was the author of all the Psalms; Isaiah in His estimation had written all the sixty-six chapters found in the present book, and Daniel is the writer of the book bearing his name. Christ never thought of doubting the historical character of the Old Testament. Even the earliest records, such as the creation of man, the fall, the deluge, and the like were historical verities in His eyes. The patriarchs were all historic personages. Christ certainly never hesitated to believe that Balaam's ass actually spoke. In fact, the Savior moved and lived and had His being in the religious atmosphere of the Israel of His day. In questions of scientific Bible knowledge He was not in advance of His age; nor is it correct to say that He simply ignored the errors of His day in this matter. He regarded the whole law with its culture as obligatory for Him for His entire life. Not one iota or tittle of the law shall be done away with. Even in regard to His own mission Jesus saw with limited vision. He labored only for the lost sheep of the house of Israel, and His disciples were to preach the Gospel only to Israel until His return.

Such was Jesus's outward position to the Old Testament and the Jewish religion. But what a contrast we find in His inner attitude! He had come to fulfil the Old Testament, and every fulfilment is virtually an abrogation. And to all intents and purposes Christ abrogated the Old Testament with all its institutions. Particularly in these essentials His teachings go beyond and without the Old Testament, mainly in regard to the doctrine of God, in regard to the doctrine of worship, and in regard to His own person. Jesus taught a religion not limited by nationality or boundaries. He taught a God who is the Father of all, and in

this fundamental breaks entirely with the Old Testament. Again He teaches a worship of God not in accordance with a fixed system or rites, nor in temples, but a spiritual worship, bound by no Sabbath or ceremonial law. What a chasm between Christ and the Jews in this respect, and even between Him and the prophets! Most thoroughly, however, did Christ break with the Old Testament in regard to His person. He is not the fulfilment of the Old-Testament ideal of the Messiah, for this was the picture of a mighty ruler and king. Christ appropriated as His ideal the picture of the suffering servant of Jehovah from the second part of Isaiah. Christ was thus not the fulfilment of the Old-Testament Messianic predictions, but aimed at the fulfilment of an ideal not intended originally to be the picture of the Messiah, but of Israel in captivity.

This was Christ's inner position toward the Old Testament. It can not be denied that a contradiction between his outward and his inner attitude existed, and this contradiction must be acknowledged. Its explanation must partly lie in the fact that like all reformers Jesus did not practically draw all the conclusions from His premises. Like all other such history-making characters, He was not absolutely consistent.

Meinhold boldly cuts the Gordian knot, and his exposition has certainly the merit of honesty and openness. It is not surprising that his views are attracting considerable attention. They will sharpen the line of demarcation between the liberal and the conservative ranks.

IS REVIVAL OF DENOMINATIONALISM REQUIRED?

A PLEA for the revival of denominationalism is made by *The Presbyterian*, which primarily remarks that "diffusive Christianity is no more effective in saving men than sheet-lightning shimmering over summer clouds." The editor believes that the world never had so much effort for its religious betterment as now, and yet never such a small proportion of positive results. He notes that the ratio of conversion was never so small in proportion to the exertions put forth; that conversions among the heathen are not in the ratio of the difference of the means employed sixty years ago, while school-teaching and general intelligence are greater; that respect for Christianity, through its missionaries, has increased and is increasing, but if we contrast the results of present activities as to conversions, the difference is most perceptible. He asks why this is so, and then gives reasons, as follows:

"It is not that the missionary is less industrious and self-sacrificing; he is vastly better equipped in every way for his work. The trouble is that his exertions are too general. The attempt is made to cover too much ground. Besides, there has been the counteractive influence of the popular notion that Christianity is rather for the betterment of the race in its general conditions than for the saving of souls from eternal ruin.

"The churches have fallen into the channels of mere humanitarianism. The trend now is toward municipal Christianity. Christian power is diverted to reputable secularities, ethics, and enfranchisements, in order to greater political liberty, until the operation of Christian sacrifice comes in only incidentally, soul-saving being not the only, or even the main, end or object. Everybody is preaching everywhere to the masses, but who is preaching, and quietly bending all his energies, to save the individual? Where is the society for solitary auditors? Where is the house-to-house organization to wrestle with the unsaved alike in the slums and behind brownstone fronts? The name 'slums' generally shuts the door against all efforts in the more destitute portions of our cities. Work for the improvement of moral natures is spread out, like a little butter over a whole loaf."

The editor thinks that all the Christianity in the world has been almost entirely the product of denominational zeal and enterprise. He feels assured that Christian work, to be greatly and permanently effective, should be divided up, carried on and sustained by denominations, and in furtherance of this view continues:

"Denominationalism, intense, intelligent, and loyal, forcing itself into power by saving men, is not a curse, but a blessing. If the world is saved, it will be saved in this way. Undenomi-

national efforts, however well meant, and however apparently successful, have always failed of permanent results, and, as long as human nature exists as it is, always will fail. Denominationalism is not what is popularly called sectarianism; it does not promote bigotry. The most abominable dogmatism extant is among those who boast that they have no creeds. It is a sort of headless monster, flopping itself about without law of existence, unregulated by the equities of truth or charity.

"Nothing promotes good neighborly relations like strong and well-kept line fences. It is not necessary to cast mind and soul in the same mold to have the most lovely fellowship. Unity comes necessarily out of variety. Love from thoughts of a common Savior and gratitude for salvation reaches out to all that are Christ's. The contemplation of a final reunion and blessed association, when the battle is over and when rest comes to the weary soldier, are the great attraction and sure bond of a fellowship that will live and thrive amidst manifest diversity. We believe in a *Jure Divino* church government, not of one form, but of all forms by which men are saved, tutored, cultured, and led. The Papistic, the prelatical, the Presbyterian, the Congregational, and all their modifications, are divinely appointed modes for the conveyance of divine truth and life, and for discipline to the attainment of the best results for the salvation of the race and for the glory of God. All agencies which do not work in divinely appointed directions will be short-lived, and end more or less in failure.

"It is a matter beyond controversy that the best exhibitions of brotherly feeling, and the best effort to beget and continue the true brotherhood of man to extend help to man, and to express charity for and to man by man, and to display the power of sweetness and excellence of Him who is God manifest in the flesh, have their home and life in Christian communions which hold a spiritual oneness in Him, yet are known by denominational names. The sins and curses laid by infidels at their doors are, in the main, slanders. The world would soon find that all the progress and goodness of which they boast as the result of a civilization, independent of Christian churches, are as exiles in rags without them."

The writer closes by expressing the opinion that a general revival of religion will be preceded by a revival of denominationalism, remarking that souls are developed to the highest spiritual point in church homes of their own choice and love.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE teaching of the Roman Catholic Church with reference to the evils resulting from marriage between members of that church and non-Catholics were strongly enforced in a recent utterance of the Bishop of Salford, England, in a letter to the Protection and Rescue Society of London. In the course of this letter the Bishop said: "The Protection Society can have no better friend, religion no greater benefactor than the priest who preaches against mixed marriages, than the parent who sternly forbids them, and the young Catholic who loathes them as the grave of his virtue and his happiness, and the ruin of his soul."

The Church Standard regrets to be compelled to admit that there is a pause in the unity movement among those who follow the words of the litany, "beseech the divine Majesty to inspire continually the universal church with the spirit of unity, peace, and concord." Others are not touched by the thought of "the unity for which Christ prayed five times in His great priestly prayer of intercession."

THE *London Christian World* says that nothing like Dr. Milburn's prayer in the United States Senate when President Cleveland's message stirred the nation could happen in the English Parliament, "where, whatever be the emergency, nothing in the way of devotion is ever heard except the stereotyped Anglican form which members impatiently listen to as the price of securing a seat."

THE Protestant Episcopal bishop of Maryland, Dr. William Paret, in a recent charge says that the abuse of administering confirmation and communion before baptism has crept into his diocese because ministers have not inquired whether candidates have been baptized, and "whether the same hath been lawfully done" before presenting them for confirmation.

FROM an article in *The Independent* it appears that the students of Tübingen University, where Baur founded his Tübingen school of rationalism, are now listening to lectures in favor of the old faith. Dr. A. Zahn, of Stuttgart, who is styled "the ablest protagonist of the traditional teaching in all Germany," is lecturing there.

A PONTIFICAL brief is, it is stated, about to be published with reference to the religious festivities to be held in France in celebration of the fourteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis.

THE minutes of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church show that this denomination has 900 congregations in America.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

LATIN-AMERICAN DISTRUST OF THE UNITED STATES.

THERE is a rumor that a congress of all American Republics will be called together next summer at the initiative of the United States. It is also asserted that, among other things, means will be discussed to avoid conflicts between the different American countries. There is also a possibility that a defensive union of all American countries against foreign aggression will be proposed. It seems that the United States will have to contend with much jealousy and distrust on the part of the other American powers. Latin-America is little disposed to entrust the leading power on this continent with the exclusive administration of all foreign affairs, which Uncle Sam is supposed to desire. *The Globe*, Toronto, remarks:

"Means will have to be taken by the United States to remove from the minds of the assembled representatives the claim which the United States recently made to exercise a suzerainty over all the other American republics. It will be remembered that when the Pan-American congress met at Mr. Blaine's invitation, that gentleman had to be constantly on the alert to allay the suspicions of the smaller republics; but Mr. Blaine had never made the preposterous claim that Mr. Olney has made of a right in the United States to 'boss' all the Americas. Mr. Olney will have to hark back on the 'boss' business, or there will be a muss in the prospective congress."

This distrust of the races in the Central and Southern part of this continent against Americans in the narrower sense of the word is due to the attitude which the latter assumed toward the former in years past. The offense is rarely committed nowadays, but the distrust remains. *The Mexican Herald*, Mexico, in an article on the American "Uitlanders" settled in Mexico, says: "The English-speaking colony are Uitlanders and know it, and they refrain from intermeddling with the domestic housekeeping of the Mexican people," and claims that the enlightened portion of the people of Mexico no longer fear that "pacific conquest" which Americans were supposed to have in their minds in former years. This paper, which has a large circulation among Americans in Mexico, claims that they are strongly opposed to annexation or even a protectorate of Uncle Sam; for:

"The Monroe doctrine, narrowly interpreted to mean that all the countries of the New World shall be under the tutelage of the United States, which, on its part, shall not be asked to define its attitude as respects annexation, will continue to be viewed with suspicion by the more thoughtful publicists of Latin America. We can see no reason why the Nicaragua Canal should not be under the joint protection of all the nations of the New World, Mexico, Central and South America, and the United States. The Monroe doctrine, interpreted to mean, in this case, the domination of the United States, is repugnant to enlightened public sentiment in Mexico. That doctrine being now on the *tapis*, and under debate by the peoples of this hemisphere, may well be enlarged and broadened into an American doctrine which can be cordially ratified by all the peoples of the New World."

In these views the paper is supported by the more moderate Latin-Americans. Justo Sierra expresses himself in the *Noticioso*, Mexico, to the following effect:

"If the Monroe doctrine meant not only the defense of American rights against attempts of European aggression, but also the guaranty of no intervention, no annexation as the main principle of the rights of the nations of America, we could indorse it with all our force and will. But history shows the Monroe doctrine has had a sinister significance against Latin-Americans, as in the case of the international crime committed against us half a century ago, and the almost unanimous views of the American press when the canalization of the Isthmus was broached."

The *Tiempo*, Caracas, points out that when the Monroe doctrine was formulated and applauded in South America, the United

States was much weaker and less dangerous than now. But the most emphatic opposition to United States arbitration and intervention comes from Chile, the acknowledged leader of at least three South American republics, and the country that has the power to compel submission from at least three more. The Chilians aspire to the rank of masters of the whole Southern continent, and a hint that Uncle Sam is willing to play that part himself rouses them to fury. The *Deutschen Nachrichten*, Valparaiso, says:

"It is not astonishing that the states of Central and South America draw back. No great amount of sagacity is needed to discover that United States arbitration is a two-edged sword, and the future fate of South America is easily foretold if the views now current in Washington are victoriously proclaimed elsewhere. We do not wish to be strangled by Brother Jonathan, and hope that his present miserable failure to dabble in the higher politics will settle the question for good."

The *Chileno*, Valparaiso, is still more emphatic. In a long editorial it expresses itself as follows:

"The phrase 'America for the Americans' means that in every conflict, difficulty, litigious discussion, or danger of any kind the American republics ought to have recourse to a nation of this continent—that is, to the United States, which alone has sufficient force and importance. But the Yankees have never reconciled themselves to not having an absolute and lasting predominance over the other republics of America, and they never miss an opportunity of interfering in the affairs of the other states, to impose their arbitration, their commerce, and their protection. 'America for the Americans' means therefore simply 'South America diplomatically and commercially for the United States.' The poorer countries would merely become new centers of exploitation for the greater one, whose diplomacy is merely auxiliary to its mercantile enterprises. With its interested views and its want of diplomatic morality it offers neither guaranty nor protection for the other Republics. We Spanish-Americans have nothing in common with the people of the United States. We are a thousand times more distant from them than from any European power. Spain gave us its race, its language, and its culture. France nourished us intellectually by its literature and art for more than a century. From England we have commerce, industry, railways, and steamboats. Germany has sent us schoolmasters, officers, its most active commerce, and its most useful emigration. It would be dangerous to all American countries to allow the United States to become absolute arbiter with the right to examine questions and to give decisions which nobody wants."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A RUSSIAN SNUB TO GERMANY.

IT is not only England that has to complain of the forwardness of the Germans in colonial matters. Their apparent desire to establish themselves in the Far East is viewed with decided suspicion and disfavor by Russia. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, informs the Kaiser's subjects that their presence is neither wanted nor welcome in China. That paper says:

"The Germans seem unwilling to believe that Russia can inaugurate economical measures in China. They did not think that we could pursue in the East political and economical objects at the same time. We must, however, admit that, judging the future by the past, the Germans had every reason to be surprised at the change. Until quite recently we allowed to slip by every chance where political influence could have been used for economic purposes. For this reason it appeared only natural to them that, after having secured political interests in China, we should leave it to Western nations to secure economical benefits. The late developments proved such hopes to be wrongly founded. The Russo-Chinese loan appeared perplexing to the Germans, they became uneasy, and when we showed that we were determined to defend Russo-Chinese interests the German press became really nervous. The Germans found that five eighths of the capital was French, and three eighths Russian, while the Bank Council, consisting of eight persons, contained five Russians and three Frenchmen. Shanghai having been selected as the place

for locating the bank, the German East Asiatic Bank is in danger of lively competition. But this is not the worst. The misfortune to the Germans lies in the fact that the Russians have learned the tremendous importance of establishing a bank in a country which is on the eve of reconstructing entirely its economical system. This in itself seems like an attack on the Germans, who pose as monopolists of civilization.

"But if the Germans are so much concerned in extending civilization over the whole earth, they ought to welcome joyfully every one who comes to assist in this noble work. When others come to China to accomplish this object, the Germans ought to be delighted, and say: 'Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace;' take their traps and bear the cross of civilization into other regions, Africa, for instance."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SHOULD WE JOIN HANDS WITH ENGLAND?

THE English press seems at present very anxious to conciliate the people of the United States. The latter's right to safeguard the interests of the nations living on this continent is no longer contested. The Monroe doctrine or any other similar policy is welcomed by our British cousins, with one little proviso—England must be recognized as an American power. Coupled with this goes a cordial invitation to the American Government to assist England in regulating the Armenian question. This attitude was first taken up by the Liberal press, but the Conservative papers have followed suit. *The St. James's Gazette*, in an article entitled "Why not come over and help us?" expresses itself as follows:

"Mr. Chamberlain is perfectly in the right when he says that this country has no quarrel with the Monroe doctrine. We quite recognize that the two continents are shut to the colonizing enterprises of Europe. It is as much to our interest as to those of the United States to cause this to be thoroughly understood; for we hold as great an expanse of the New World as they do." Again: "It is very intelligible to us that the United States decline to permit any European 'system' hostile to the principles of their Government to be established in their neighborhood by force of arms. When Napoleon III. entered on an adventure of the kind we refused to join him. What we do find it necessary to dissent from with some emphasis is Mr. Olney's extension of Mr. Monroe's declaration of policy. . . . The British Empire is on the continents of the New World by as good a right as the United States themselves or any Spanish-American Republic."

That paper declares most emphatically that European nations must indeed, be excluded from meddling with these continents. On the other hand, the United States will perform a good deed by taking an English view of the quarrel between Venezuela on the one hand and England in her capacity as an important American power on the other. The editor puts it this way:

"It may possibly surprise some Americans to be told that they would also be doing a service to humanity in general, and to themselves, in helping us against that semi-barbarous half-caste Republic. And yet that is the fact. There is no question here of aggression by European powers or of the forcible imposition of any system—unless, to be sure, it is the system of maintaining law and order and a decent police where the free native Spanish-Indian-negro amalgamation would prefer its own sluttish anarchy. Venezuela has kept this frontier dispute open for half a century, not for any sane reason, but because it is essentially anarchical and incapable of conducting its relations with really civilized powers in a respectable way. We do not, for our part, see how the dignity of the Great Republic could possibly be injured if it joined with us in telling Venezuela that it must make its mind up to live on tolerable terms with its neighbors. Nobody wants to conquer that interesting child of freedom. All we want it to do is 'to cease,' as Mr. Carlyle would have said, 'from worshipping the devil' to our cost. Let it give up playing dog-in-the-manger, and refusing to negotiate unless we discuss ridiculous terms. As the result of bringing it to its bearings would be to open territory to industry and capital for the United States as well as for us, and as no attack would be made on American prin-

ciples, why should we not have the cooperation of Mr. Cleveland in this humane and civilizing 'mission'?"

Turning to the Armenian question, *The St. James's Gazette* is certain that, with the help of the United States, England could defy the rest of the European powers. The editor thinks it is the most natural thing in the world for America to take up the cudgels for the oppressed Christians in Turkey. He says:

"The American missions in Asia Minor are considerable, while ours are small. Many of the leaders of the late insurrection were trained in colleges supported by subscribers in the United States, and these institutions and their lively pupils are known to have suffered in the troubles of the last eighteen months.

"President Cleveland's Government has, then, very good ground for calling upon the Sultan for satisfaction. Its own citizens have been injured, and its Armenian clients cruelly ill-used. If it acts by itself, it is very likely to be paralyzed, as we are, by the much-quoted European concert. . . . However ready we may be to face the world in arms if it makes a combined plundering attack on us, we can not be expected to deliberately provoke general hostility even for the sake of humanity and the Armenian. But with the United States giving effectual help we should not stand alone, even if the European concert were to protest in chorus. If the people of the United States are really eager to advance the cause of civilization and good order in the world, they can do so in this way much more effectually than by encouraging Venezuela to defy us."

POLITICS AND THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

THE Canadian Parliament and the Canadian press declare in the most unmistakable manner that they stand united in opposing any attempt from without to change the *status quo*, as far as Canada's position toward Great Britain is concerned. But here their unanimity ends. The Manitoba school question has given a strong impetus to political controversy, and Canadian affairs are discussed with much less moderation than formerly. Accusations of unfairness, of corruption, of untruthfulness, and depravity are hurled at the leaders of each party by their political opponents with increasing energy. This was especially noticeable in the case of the Cape Breton election, in which the Conservative candidate, Sir Charles Tupper, was elected by a majority of over 800. The Liberals are specially dissatisfied with the attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy in this election. Bishop Cameron expressed his views in the following letter:

"A great wrong has been done for the last five years to the Catholic minority of Manitoba, a wrong entailing most serious pecuniary loss on the sufferers as well as jeopardizing the salvation of countless souls; a wrong which, if not now abated, may sooner or later be inflicted on the Catholic minority of other provinces in a more or less cruel degree, and yet we meet the appalling spectacle of multitudes of men who are loud in their praises of liberty and justice and religion, arraigned against remedial legislation, the only available means under the constitution of redressing that wrong, and then doing all they can to perpetuate this monster evil, subversive of religion, justice, and liberty, in order to attain their own selfish ends, in defiance of God. And to our shame, among these hell-inspired hypocrites are to be found not a few Catholics who will vote against justice being done to their sorely-oppressed co-religionists, and who, to add insult to injury, will move for a commission of investigation instead of remedial legislation. This commission is pronounced to be the hollowest sham by the most competent of living judges on the subject."

As Bishop Labrecque had, only a short time before, asked the electors of Charlevoix to vote for a candidate who would pledge himself to assist in gaining a Catholic victory in the school question, the Liberals accuse the higher clergy of the misdemeanor of unduly influencing elections. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"It seems now that had not Bishop Cameron issued his epistle in which he cursed the Liberals as 'hell-inspired hypocrites,' who were acting 'in defiance of God,' Sir Charles Tupper would have

been, if elected at all, elected by only a very small majority. . . . The victory is a poor one, but small as it is it has been won at a great cost to the Conservative Party, or else the Conservative Protestants of Ontario and the other provinces are more complacent than we imagine them to be. If Bishop Cameron's mandement does not do the Conservatives more harm, not only in Protestant but also in Roman Catholic constituencies, than it has done them good in electing Sir Charles Tupper we shall be much astonished. The course of the Roman Catholic bishops in regard to the Manitoba school affair has been simply outrageous."

The Tribune, Victoria, B. C., thinks it is time for the people of Canada to consider how far they will allow their clergy to control political affairs. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"There may be cases in which it is difficult to draw the line between the legitimate participation of the clergy in politics and the abuse of their authority, but that Bishop Cameron has overstepped the line there is no manner of doubt. Whatever effect such utterances may have on the fortunes of one political party or the other, they are bad for the country, bad for the church, bad for citizenship, bad for religion, utterly indefensible upon every ground. Ministers of religion who take part in politics ought, by virtue of their education and of the mission of peace and goodwill with which they are entrusted, to set an example of fairness and good temper in the discussion of public affairs."

The Free Press, Ottawa, thinks the election of Sir Charles Tupper a Pyrrhus victory. It says:

"Not a Tory weapon that could by any means be used was left in its sheath. Money in barrels was there to corrupt the electors. The agency of the church was obtained, and the fulmination of the episcopate launched against all Catholics who proposed to vote against the Tory candidate. The electorate was further corrupted with the promise of railways and public works in the true Tupper style, and threats, cajolery, and deceit alike played their part in this monumental electoral contest of despair. . . . However, the matter is of no great importance. A brigade of Sir Charles Tupper could not save the Tory Government or the Tory Party. The public has now merely to wait and see whether Sir Charles will drive the hearse containing the 'remains' of the Tory Party to the cemetery quicker than his brother knight. The sooner the better."

The London (Ontario) *Advertiser* is equally bitter in its denunciation of the victorious candidate:

"To help to elect him, probably \$50,000 has been spent by Sir Charles Tupper, who has become rich through office-holding and those who expect favors from him. In addition to this, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of public works have been promised in the constituency, and public offices almost without number."

The Week, Toronto, thinks Bishop Cameron's letter is more likely to have cost Sir Charles some votes than to have won them. If separate schools produce men who are influenced by a cleric who describes as "hell-inspired hypocrites" his political opponents, Manitoba's objection to such schools becomes comprehensible.

The Herald, Halifax, declares that the letter written by Bishop Cameron was private, and marked as such, and believes that the Liberals will not profit much by the manner in which they have made use of private correspondence to further their ends. *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, points out that Cape Breton is not a Conservative electorate of long standing; that the Liberal candidate, Murray, went out of his way to promise protection for coal, the staple industrial product of Nova Scotia, and that the voters' lists were not complete. In spite of all this Sir Charles obtained a larger majority than has ever been given in the county. Concerning Bishop Cameron's attitude, *The Mail and Empire* says:

"The participation of Bishop Cameron in the contest, a proceeding which is traceable to the religious appeals that the emissaries from Ottawa were making, doubtless cut, to some extent, both ways. The general result, however, was very marked. Protestants and Roman Catholics stood fairly shoulder to shoulder, avoiding the sectarian evil which the Ottawa emissaries were

sent to promote, and the other disadvantages were more than tided over."

The Minerve, Montreal, claims that Sir Charles owes his election mainly to the timely interference of the Bishop of Antigonish. The paper also believes that this Conservative victory marks a change in the attitude of the Canadian electorate, and proves that the Conservatives will retain the majority in the next Parliament.

WHY THE POPE HONORED BISMARCK.

THAT Bismarck was the champion of secular power when the Catholic Church claimed exclusive jurisdiction over its clergy is well known. That he made his peace with Rome in later years is less known. Yet Bismarck is a Knight of the Order of Christ and possesses a decoration set in brilliants, which the present occupant of the Vatican conferred upon this once formidable enemy of the church. The order was conferred in recognition of the importance which Bismarck attached to the influence of the Pope at a time when he was supposed to lessen that influence. The *Braunschweiger Tageblatt*, Braunschweig, in referring to this matter, declares that Bismarck never failed to make due distinction between the quarrel in which he was engaged with the Holy See and the attempts of unbelievers who wished to destroy all prestige of the church. Leo XIII. was quick to acknowledge this. He sent a volume of his Latin verse to Bismarck in 1884, an act which astonished the world no less than the decoration of the Chancellor, which took place in 1885. The *Tageblatt* says:

"Bismarck often used strong expressions during the *Kulturkampf*, but he took care that the battle should be fought within narrow lines, and did his best to prevent unnecessary quarrels. Thus on March 10, 1873, he said in the Prussian House of Lords: 'This is not a question of difference of opinion between a Protestant dynasty and the Catholic Church; neither is it a struggle between faith and unbelief. The quarrel is one as old as the human race: it is the quarrel between the authority of princes and that of the priesthood. Like every other struggle, this one is interrupted by armistices, alliances, and periods of peace, only to break forth afresh. The state will never forego the claim that it is predominant in the rule of this world, but the church attacks the state.' Bismarck prevented the abolition of the Prussian Embassy to the Vatican, for he always hoped that a better understanding between the Pope and the Kaiser would be brought about, altho he acknowledged that it was equally difficult to take the first step. In 1885 Bismarck had a chance to conciliate the Pope, and he made use of it. He entrusted the Pope with the settlement of the quarrel between Spain and Germany regarding the Caroline Islands. Many people regarded this move only as one of Bismarck's little jokes, but it had great consequences. Leo XIII. informed Bismarck in a letter that 'the Catholics appreciated the honor conferred upon their Head,' and that the Chancellor 'who had created the German Empire, once more proved his wisdom.' Bismarck replied that he was 'willing to show due respect to the Vatican wherever he could do so without harm to his king and his country.' The hope of the Catholics that Germany would assist in the restoration of the Pope's temporal power was not realized, for Germany held to the Triple Alliance."

William I. returned the compliment paid to his Chancellor by conferring upon the Cardinal-Secretary, Mgr. Jacobini, the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest Prussian decoration.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HERE is what a writer in *Chambers's Journal* describes as an "amusing" instance of the manner in which the Uitlanders at Johannesburg trade with the Boers: "An English trader purchased a wagon-load of stuff from a Boer, and by means of a few figures and calculations easily tossed off, and with many flourishes, makes out that the amount he has to pay to the Dutchman is about half of what it ought to be, if correctly reckoned up at the price agreed. 'Oom Paul' can not reckon much, but has a Ready Reckoner, and points to and wants the larger amount. 'What's that?' says the other. 'Let's look at it.' Then, 'Why, that's last year's Ready Reckoner! Look here, man, it's marked 1894. It's no good now.' 'Alla-machta!' says the Boer, 'I did not notice that;' and plods off home, wagon and all, content with the lesser sum." The writer adds that "leading business men" at Johannesburg will tell you themselves that honesty is not expected there.

THE KIND OF FLEET THAT IS NECESSARY.

THE *Correspondant*, Paris, gives a *résumé* of Admiral Fourrier's book, "The Kind of Fleet that Is Necessary." The officer proceeds from the assumption that the naval war of the future will be fought between two powers whose naval forces are very unequal. He is inclined to think that the single cruiser and privateer of past ages, sweeping the ocean in search of prey, will revive. The Admiral declares that the great battle-ships have had their day, and that the future belongs to vessels of moderate size. He thinks it absolutely necessary to provide a fleet of vessels of uniform pattern. The crews would then have little to learn in going from one vessel to another, and slow vessels would not be forced to strain their machinery to keep up uniform speed with the rest of the fleet. Singly, such cruisers could do good service as commerce-destroyers; combined they would form valuable material in the hands of the commanding officers. The Admiral writes specially for France, but his remarks apply to almost every other naval power with the exception of England. He says:

"Our typical enemy at sea is, of course, England. Our fleet at the moment at which war is declared would be taken by surprise. The ships would either be in port, waiting to be got ready for sea, or dispersed about the coasts, training their crews. We would, therefore, stand a good chance of being beaten. But even if we win a battle, England would gain the advantage. This is no paradox. Great Britain has many more ships than we have. If her fleet succeeds in maiming some of our best vessels, the British fleet, even if its loss is equal or somewhat greater than our own, will retain enough ships to make England mistress of the seas by sheer force of numbers. We must act in a very different manner. We must send our ships to sea to haunt the most frequented routes of navigation; destroy the enemy's mail-steamer, take his sailing-ships, ruin his commerce and his credit. It will be said that England can retaliate. To a certain extent this is true, but she would be the loser in the game. For every three ships that we lose, England would lose ten. As for our coasts, these can take care of themselves, and there is plenty of artillery to keep the enemy's ships off. Besides, if our ships are out after the British merchant vessels, England's ships will be too busy chasing ours to allow a descent upon our coasts. No other conclusion can be arrived at than this: in case of war with England we must not lose a minute, but send our ships out before our ports can be blockaded. They must go in the rear of the enemy, interfere with his communications, destroy his commerce, strike at his very life.

"Have we the ships necessary for this work? No.

"Our ships are built to maneuver in the vicinity of our ports. What we want is a large number of fast cruisers, able to remain at sea for a long time. They must also be able to enter into combat not only in connection with other ships, but by themselves.

"The combats of the future will be fought mainly at a distance. Whether the fight takes place between squadrons or single ships is immaterial; it will be a running fight. There will be pursued and pursuers. Hence it is necessary to place the guns in a position to attack or repel attack during a chase. Broadside guns and batteries are useless for this purpose. The ships we need must therefore possess the following qualities: A greater speed than that of the ships opposed to them in battle. For a fair chance to win, a vessel must be able to accept or decline a combat at pleasure, accepting only under the most advantageous terms. The artillery must be placed in the bow and in the stern. The guns should be of moderate calibre, and there should be as many quick-firing guns as possible. The ships should not be belted only, but armored all over, to insure proper protection of men and material. Well-protected torpedo-tubes, situated below the water-line. A small squadron of ocean-going torpedo-boats, to accompany the larger vessels.

"Ships of 6,000 to 8,500 tons, with a mean speed of twenty knots, and a capacity of steaming 12,000 to 14,000 miles without replenishing their coal, will form the most serviceable fleet."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE attendance of foreign students in German universities is said to be larger this winter than at any previous time: 2,287 foreigners were immatriculated, 517 of whom are Americans.

America as the Scene of the Next Great Revolution.—It is the custom of socialist and anarchist publications to paint the condition of the country in which they are published in the most somber colors. The *Vorwärts*, Buenos Ayres, deviates from this practise. It attributes to the United States the greatest misery, and predicts that the coming era of social revolution will be inaugurated here. The paper says:

"Nowhere has engineering reached such a high degree of perfection as in the United States, and that country is not far wrong in claiming economical leadership among civilized nations. But along with this goes the fact that capitalistic exploitation has nowhere met with less obstruction than in the United States; its murderous, destructive results are nowhere more apparent, and the absurdity of the capitalistic mode of production has nowhere been demonstrated more glaringly."

The writer quotes Mr. Chauncey Depew as having said that "fifty prominent men could, if they agreed, stop the whole business of the nation." He then continues:

"And these men have the legal 'right' to do this, according to the 'divine' order of things. If, some day, they agree to make this amusing experiment, if they order the cessation of production, they can order the nation to starve in the most 'lawful' manner. If these American masters come to terms with their European fellows, the whole human race can be made to obey them. That is, if the rest of mankind are disposed to uphold the 'sacred' rights of private property. Against the power of these gods of capital the power of the Almighty is as nothing. The latter is supposed to have needed forty days to destroy mankind, and was forced to make use of extraordinary means. The former can create untold misery by a mere order."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE new fortifications of Paris enclose a much larger area than in 1870. Even Versailles is now within the line of forts. The French regard Paris now as perfectly safe against a siege. Some critics, nevertheless, point out that such an enormous fortress needs a very large army for its defense; which army must necessarily be withdrawn from the troops operating in the field. That undisciplined masses are useless for the defense of such a fortress was proven in 1870, when the Germans besieged Paris with an army less than two-thirds the size of the forces at the disposal of Trochu, if the National Guard and militia are to be counted.

Money, London, points out that, if the Germans invest large sums in British colonies, Englishmen do not fail to return the compliment. It has lately oozed out that Count Caprivi, immediately before his retirement from the Imperial Chancellorship, granted a British syndicate a concession of some millions of acres of territory in German East Africa, and a company is now about to be brought out to develop the concession. The original syndicate was largely Scotch, and most of its capital was raised over the border. Large subscriptions to the share capital of the company are also promised in the same quarter.

THE *Panama Star and Herald* has a suggestion to offer to President Cleveland. It says: "We dare say that the William doctrine in Africa will not be more to the taste of Great Britain than the Monroe doctrine is in America; but the medicine will have to be taken nevertheless, and don't you forget it! We respectfully suggest the name of the Kaiser to President Grover Cleveland, in case a vacancy occurs in the splendid commission to be selected."

ENGLAND means to build a navy large enough "to whip creation," and to prove that she is mistress of the sea, a fact which is denied by most nations. The Czar of Russia will make England's task pretty difficult. He has ordered \$100,000,000 to be spent on the Russian navy, to place an adequate number of cruisers against the British ships of the same type.

THE Belgian Socialists won more victories last year than their fellows in any other country. They control now 250 municipalities of the kingdom. Among these are 25 towns with between 10,000 and 35,000 inhabitants. In the largest cities, too, they have a good showing. A third of the aldermen of Brussels and Ghent are socialists.

THE *Journal de Commerce*, Rio de Janeiro, gets rather mixed when it discusses American politics. Here's a sample: "The municipal elections in New York certainly ended favorably for the Republicans last year. Mr. Tammany Hall was elected mayor by them, a fact which gave great satisfaction to the press of the Union."

THE most expensive parliament in Europe is that of France. The two chambers cost the nation \$1,500,000 annually. Spain spends \$400,000 on her representation, Italy \$420,000, England \$320,000, Belgium \$190,000, Portugal \$150,000, Germany \$95,000.

ONE of the few French Protestant visionaries, Guillaume Monod, died recently in Paris at the age of ninety-five. He believed that he was Jesus Christ and led a congregation of nearly 500 persons to believe it also. He belonged to the very numerous family of Monods, nearly all of whose male members are Protestant ministers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LIVERMORE ON SEXUAL RELATIONS.

THE history of woman through the ages is characterized by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in *The North American Review*, as "painful reading." Mrs. Livermore finds that woman's physical weakness, and not alone her mental inferiority, has made her the subject of man; that toiling patiently for him, asking little for herself and everything for him, cheerfully sharing with him



MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

all his perils and hardships, the unappreciated mother of his children, she has been bought and sold, petted or tortured, according to the whim of her owner, the victim everywhere of pillage, lust, war, and servitude. And this statement she says includes all races and peoples of the earth from the date of their historic existence. After recalling the Oriental and Roman and Grecian degradation of woman,

and the fact that the early Christian fathers denounced women as "noxious animals," "painted temptresses," "necessary evils," "desirable calamities," and "domestic perils," Mrs. Livermore notes that here and there along the ages there have been exceptional peoples whose civilization lifted woman for a time to an equality with men, and that chief among these were the Egyptians. She believes that the hereditary effects of the ages of servitude are apparent to-day in both men and women. She says:

"It has retarded woman's development in normal ways; has broken down her self-respect and self-appreciation. Living under constant restriction and hindrance, she became cowardly, both physically and morally. Denied the rights and privileges common to humanity, she gained them by cunning and fawning, stratagem and intrigue. Eager for her own sake to win the favor of her husband, father, or any other man who held her fate in his hands, she resorted to inordinate efforts to please and cajole him, so that she is to-day overweighted with love of approbation, which sometimes effaces all moral distinctions. It has rarely been possible for women to rise above the arbitrary standards of womanly inferiority persistently set before them. It is amazing that they held their own during these ages of degradation. And as 'the inheritance of traits of character is persistent in proportion to the length of time they have been inherited,' women are conservative, and progress slowly with halting step.

"The exercise of irresponsible dominion over women has also acted unfavorably upon men, as the use of irresponsible power always does. It has created in their minds immense self-complacency, a contemptuous opinion of women, which runs through the literature and legislation of all nations. It has induced them to formulate different codes of morals for the sexes, more rigorous for women than men, to enact unjust laws for them which disgrace the statute books, to affix severer penalties for crimes committed when women are the criminals, and they have arranged the relations of the government so that while women help to bear its burdens, its benefits are mostly conferred upon men. The husband is given legal control of the wife's person, in most instances he has ownership of her earnings, and, except in seven of the States of the Union, he denies her to-day legal ownership in her minor children. The father is their sole legal owner. Rarely do men pay women the same wages, when they do the same work

as men, and they allow women to stand on an equality with them only when punishment and the payment of taxes are in question. All these unjust inequalities are survivals of the long ages of servitude through which women have passed, and which have not yet entirely ceased to exist."

Having sketched what appears to her as exceptionally beautiful in the devoted married life of Wendell and Anne Phillips, Mrs. Livermore expresses the belief that there have been and are to-day husbands of a like rare type, who regard the wife as the "beloved other half," not in the meaningless sense in which the careless gallantry of the day phrases it, but with the unselfish devotion of a life, tho she thinks that such are comparatively few, while husbands of another sort are very much in evidence. She then generalizes as follows:

"My attention was called to three works of art, in a gallery, remarkable alike for their admirable technique and their unmitigated repulsiveness. One represented in marble the figure of the drunken god Silenus, astride an ass. The only sober object in the sculpture was the ass, bestrode by the marble god, whose every fiber, muscle, and feature drooped in senseless inebriety. Across the gallery was an ivory satyr, with pointed face, short horns, leering eyes, and lolling tongue, the whole expression being one of beastly sensuality. Locked in a glass case to protect it from the curious, was the head of a Bacchante, cut in the pellucid crystal of a gem bluer than God's heaven, the hair dishevelled, the features distorted, the mouth open, the whole face indicating drunken frenzy.

"Given time enough, and these works of art will cease to be. The marble god and the ivory satyr will disintegrate into sand and dust. But the drunken husband and father is also an artist. And he sends out into the world a hideous caricature of the living God in the person of his own child, whose life stretches away farther than our imaginations can follow. It is the most serious and widespread evil of our time, the drunkenness of husbands, alike in high life and low life, and it portends the direst consequences to posterity. The woman who dares marry a libertine, or a drunkard, with the hope of reforming him, or the expectation of finding happiness with him, ought to have a chance in a lunatic asylum or a home for imbeciles.

"Before all forms of government, all types of civilization, all advance in education, the relations of the husband and wife make the everlasting granite on which the whole world rests. Just so fast and just so far as these relations are what they ought to be, and what God intends they shall be, just so fast and just so far will society be uplifted—no faster, no farther. 'How shall we purify public life?' is the great question of the hour. We can purify public life no faster than we purify the private life in the home, for the public life is only the public expression of the private life of a people. The advance of a nation comes only through the improvement of the homes of a nation. As the aggregate of these may be, so will the nation be. For it is in the home, conducted by the harmonious and right-minded husband and wife, that the real harmonizing and civilizing are carried forward."

HARD LIFE OF INDIAN WOMEN AND DOGS.

THE life of the handful of persons, chiefly Indians and half-breeds, who are the servants of the great Hudson Bay Company, is described by Mr. Caspar W. Whitney in his third paper on Northern Canada, "On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Grounds," published in the February *Harper's*. We are told that the real dwellers within the settlements of the Hudson Bay Company are a comparative handful. Those that live within the company's gates are chiefly half-breeds. In summer they catch and dry the fish which forms the chief article of food for men and dogs, or work on the flat-boats, and in winter they spend the short days in "tripping," and the long nights in smoking and talking about their dogs, or in dancing and sleeping. This applies to the men. Life is a more serious affair for the women. Of these Mr. Whitney says:

"They too sleep and dance and smoke, but their sleeping comes as a well-earned respite after the day's toil; their dancing has the

outward appearance of a sacrifice, to which they are silently resigned, and smoking is an accompaniment to work rather than a diversion in itself. The woman is the country drudge. Her work is never finished. She chops the firewood, dries the fish and meat, snares rabbits, and carries her catch into the post on her back; scrapes and tans the moose and caribou hides, from the latter of which she afterward makes 'babiche' by cutting it into strings an eighth of an inch wide; laces the snowshoes, makes and embroiders with beads the mittens, moccasins, and leggings; yields the lion's share of the scanty larder to her husband when he is at home luxuriating in smoke and sleep, and, when he is away, gives her children her tiny *pret* (allowance) of fish and goes hungry without a murmur.

"This is the woman of the post. She of the woods, the full-blooded squaw—and there are few Indians that ever take up a permanent abode in the settlement—does all this and more. In addition to chopping the firewood, she seeks and hauls it; not only dries, but catches the fish; goes after and quarters and brings in the game her master has killed; breaks camp, and pitches it again where the husband, who has gone on ahead with no load but his gun and no thought except for the hunt, and whose trail she has followed, indicates by sticking up brush in the snow. When there is plenty she makes her meal on that which her lord leaves, and where there is little she starves, along with her children and the dogs."

Mr. Whitney says that the Indian is the sybarite of the Northland, and the only genuine socialist on earth. He holds all the possessions of his country equally with his tribe, feasts and fasts and sorrows and rejoices in common, and roams where his legs carry and there is game for his gun. We quote the following concerning the Indian's treatment of his dogs:

"The dogs share equally the good luck or misfortune of their masters. The Indian is more regardful of his dogs than of his women, for dogs are less numerous than squaws, and necessary to his support. The driver lashes them mercilessly with his whip and beats them brutally with clubs, but he never fails to include their rations in his sledge-load, nor to divide his last fish for their benefit. It is not goodness of heart that stirs his consideration, but fear for his own safety and the loss of an indispensable draught-animal. Without his dogs he would be compelled to pack on his back what he now packs in the sledge, to drag his game out of the woods, and carry his furs to the post, while the loss of dogs *en route* might mean for him delay, starvation—possibly death.

"One would suppose that in a country literally dependent on dogs for winter transportation, quantity and at least some degree of quality would be kept up. And yet the facts are directly the reverse. Not only is quality wanting, but the quantity is limited. The Hudson Bay Company, strangely enough, seems to have made no effort to improve or even establish a breed, and at their more important posts rarely maintain more than one train, and never more than two.

"Beyond the 'foregoer,' upon whom the meanings of *ma-a-r-r-che* (start), *e-u-u* (right), *ja* (left), and *whoa* are impressed by a club, and the steer-dog—as the one at, say, the wheel, to make it comprehensible, is called—there is no training. The foregoer follows the trail and sets the pace. The steer-dog keeps the sledge upon a slanting track, and guides it through trees and rocks. He must be strong, and is the most important of the four in rough country. . . .

"The difference between a good and a bad driver is that the former knows how and when to handle his sledge to ease the dogs, keeps them all up to their work, and does not 'force' (urge) them at improper times. The bad driver spends his energy in throwing clubs at the foregoer and lashing the steer-dog, chiefly because the latter is within easy reach. He permits the sledge to slide hither and thither, to the exceeding wear and tear of the steer-dog. Now and then he stops the train and lashes the dogs all round, and at all times he is forcing them. Only trains made up of exceptional dogs last more than a couple of seasons, and once their usefulness is passed the poor brutes are turned loose to seek a living where those for whom food is provided are more frequently hungry than satisfied. Their vagrancy is usually short-lived—death by starvation or freezing comes speedily to their relief.

"These dogs are certainly notable travelers, from the best-fed

down to the puniest of the Indian species, which are contemptuously called *giddés* by the half-breeds, and are not great deal larger than a big fox. They draw a heavier load, at a faster pace, on less food, and for a greater length of time than one would believe without seeing. The usual number to a train is four, and tandem is the mode of hitching them to the sledge, which is about seven feet long by fourteen inches wide, and made of either two or three birch slats held together by cross-bars, and turned over at the head like a toboggan. These four dogs will haul four hundred pounds on a fair track from twenty-five to thirty-five miles a day. In the woods where the snow is deep and the trail must be broken the day's trip will be fifteen to twenty miles. On a good lake or river track, drawing a *cariole* (a passenger sledge), they will go forty to fifty miles a day, and keep it up several days, and this on two white-fish weighing about three pounds apiece, and given to each dog at night."

THE QUARTIER LATIN AND ITS SCHOOLS.

AS an educational center the famous *Quartier Latin* of Paris has not its equal in the whole world. It was famous for its schools as early as the eleventh century, and since then has been the gathering-place for annual hosts of tens of thousands of students. Dr. Zimmermann, the versatile Paris correspondent of the Milwaukee *Germania*, gives an interesting account of the city of schools from which we glean the following:

The most famous institutions in this quarter are the Sorbonne and the Collège de France. Since the reorganization of the higher educational institutions of the country by Napoleon I., the word *Sorbonne* properly is applied only to the building which the philosophical faculty, called "Faculty of Letters and Sciences," occupies. It constitutes a part of the University of Paris, officially termed the *Académie de Paris*, consisting of six faculties or departments. The theological faculty, rather strangely for a Roman Catholic country, is Protestant, and represents both the Lutheran and the Reformed churches, the teaching force numbering ten men. The medical faculty, which alone has an enrolment of five thousand students, the Pharmaceutical, the Law, the two philosophical faculties, *i.e.*, that of Letters and that of Sciences, are the other faculties, making up the teaching forces of the university. Before the Revolution the name *Sorbonne* was applied also to the Catholic theological faculty and the Inquisition Institute, which body decides upon the orthodoxy of persons or books. In 1789 the whole collection of schools was secularized, the buildings confiscated, but latterly reorganized on its present basis. The old Sorbonne building was erected by Cardinal Richelieu, and is a structure 300 feet long and 300 feet wide, with a great open court in the center. The Sorbonne was founded in the thirteenth century by a poor priest named Robert, who first opened a seminary for poor theological students, and, having come from the little village of Sorbon in the Champagne, was accustomed to call himself Robert de Sorbon. Hence the name Sorbon.

The same branches which are taught in the Sorbonne building are also taught in the Collège de France, which is accordingly a parallel institution to the philosophical faculty of the Academy. But in addition other branches are taught, and it is an immensely popular institution, open also to women, who in the Sorbonne can attend lectures only in the medical department, this privilege having been accorded them but recently.

The College was founded by Francis I. in 1530, and was begun with several professors of philosophy, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, the study of the last two languages not being in the curriculum of the University of Paris at that time. Since then the College has grown remarkably, and now numbers forty professors and more, representing all the branches of human knowledge except three great professions. The College is under the immediate supervision of the Cultus Minister, and the authorities are constantly on the alert to make it the *avant garde* of higher education in France. New sciences and departments of research are represented earlier in the College than anywhere else. Thus, the first charge for the science of comparative religion was established in the College, and is filled yet by the famous Protestant specialist Albert Reville. As is well known, Renan too was a member of this faculty. The total number of students in the College and in the Academy is something over thirteen thousand. In ad-

dition to these, the Quartier Latin contains the École Chartes, which is especially devoted to Old French, also the Academy of Political Sciences, a School of Living Oriental Languages, a School of Arts, called École de Louvre. These institutions are all under the direction of the Government, which in the last fifteen years has spent millions of francs for new buildings. In all these schools tuition is charged, except in the College and the Academy, where the lectures are free. Of *lycées* corresponding to the German gymnasia or the American colleges, there are ten in this quarter, seven of them large institutions, manned by two hundred professors and attended by more than ten thousand pupils. Many of these live in the building, as is the case in English colleges. The examinations in these schools are exceedingly strict. As a rule only about fifty per cent. of the candidates pass this *rigorosum*, and many must make the trial two or three times before they succeed. Those who fail entirely are known as "*fruits secs*," i.e., dry fruit. In addition there are private schools in this quarter with an attendance of five thousand pupils.

A rather dreary picture is given by the correspondent of the fate of the lady students that come to the art schools of this Quarter in the hope of gaining name and fame. Between two and three thousand lady students come to Paris every year for the purpose of studying art—America sending about 800 of these. Dr. Zimmermann says, on the basis of official statistics, that of 2,500 women engaged in the studios of Paris in recent years, only 750 had been permitted to exhibit their pictures in the "Salon." Of these only twenty-five have been able to secure a living from the productions of their brush; and of these only two were able to secure a medal or a prize, one of them a Hungarian lady, another an American lady, Miss Elizabeth Gardiner.

Concerning the morals of the Quartier Latin, the writer gives a vivid but discouraging picture. Morality is decidedly at a low ebb, and the dangers and temptations to foreigners are exceedingly great.

ETYMOLOGICAL SUPERSTITIONS.

THE origin of a superstition is hard to trace, lying, as it often does, far back in times almost prehistoric. Most superstitions that seem to be closely connected with our Christian faith have in reality nothing to do with it. They have arisen quite independently, and the connection is apparent, not real. Their real source may be back in fetishism or paganism, or it may be in some misapprehension or accident of yesterday. In *Le Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris, January 15) M. H. Lecadet asserts that a certain class of them originated in false popular etymologies. We translate below the article in which he tries to establish his position:

"It is difficult to understand how great is the influence of words on popular beliefs. When two terms present some similarity in pronunciation, this resemblance, remote tho it be, suffices in the mind of the masses to establish between them a mysterious connection whence some legend arises. The history of language furnishes us with examples on all sides. It is thus that Hugh Capet appears in history as having a large head [Latin *caput*, head], that oil of lavender is extracted from the asp, and that bears and oxen have usurped the places of stars in the heavens.

"There was formerly, in the Alps, on the Italian frontier, a chapel dedicated to St. Vrain or Verein. This pious hermit, who lived in the sixth century of our era, was bishop of Cavaillon and was present at the second council of Macon in 585. On the site of this chapel was erected later a tower, which bore the name of the Tower of St. Vrain, in Italian San Vereno. When the memory of the bishop was effaced in the minds of men, the term San Vereno, being no longer understood, was changed to *sans veneno*, an expression which was naturally translated [into French] *sans venin* [without poison], and this is the present name of the tower.

"People, however, were not able to stop here. A reason for this singular name was sought. Why was this tower 'without poison?' The solution of the problem was soon found. The tower was called thus because near it no venomous animal could live, no poisonous plant flourish. History does not say to what distance the influence of the tower extends, but it certainly asserts that no poisonous thing can grow near it. If a scorpion, a

viper, or even a spider ventures too near, it dies at once. The tower is 'without poison.' "Thus an error in pronunciation, coming from a certain similarity between two words (*vereno*, *veneno*) gave rise to a legend that is to this day believed in the neighborhood to be as true as the Gospel.

"The popular imagination attributes to certain saints a peculiar power over maladies and over the scourges that ravage humanity. These beliefs have nothing to do with religion. The church sets before us the saints as models whose virtues we ought to imitate, and as powerful intercessors with God; but she says nowhere that they have power to remove sickness, to preserve from lightning, or to assuage pestilence or famine. How, then, have these superstitious beliefs arisen? With a little attention it will be easy to see that there is in the whole thing only a question of homophony.

"Thus St. Clou has naturally for his specialty the cure of fever sores (*clous*).

"St. Main [French *main*, hand] and St. Genou [*genou*, knee] have power over affections of these parts of the body.

"St. Claire and St. Luce watch over the eyes.

"The department of hearing [*ouïe*] belongs to St. Ouen.

"St. Mammès watches over maladies of the breast [*mamma*].

"St. Eutrope (whom the peasants called Strophe) will cure the dropsy [Fr. *hydropisie*]. This saint has also the power to make peas grow. We do not know how this superstition arose, but prudent gardeners never omit to plant their peas on St. Eutrope's day, certain to have an abundant crop.

"People subject to vertigo address themselves to St. Avertin, lunatics (in Italian, *matti*) to St. Mathurin. . . .

"When we are subject to dizziness we find that everything whirls [French, *ça tourne*], so we should pray at once to St. Saturnin. . . .

"We say that paralytics are 'taken' [French, *pris*]. St. Pris is ready to come to their aid.

"Why does St. Anthony of Padua have the power to find lost objects? Because Padua is in Italian *Padova*, and lost objects were formerly called [in French] *épaves*.

"In the department of La Manche there is a parish where they do special honor to St. Giles, whose name is pronounced in the locality *St. Gire*. This saint has a reputation for curing the imaginary terrors to which children are subject. In this region these terrors are incarnated in a fantastic animal known as *La bête St. Gire* [St. Gire's beast]. Does a child waken screaming in the night? He has seen the 'beast,' and St. Giles is prayed at once to deliver the poor little one from these visions. What relation can there be between St. Giles and this terrifying animal? The theory is explained quite naturally when we know that foolish notions are called in the dialect of the region *girie*s. Who then should be appointed to cure *girie*s, if not St. *Gire*?

"It would be easy to multiply examples. But a longer recital might weary the reader, who would probably commend us to St. *Tacitus*, the patron of silence."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Cat's Funeral as Conducted by a Dog.—"Every one has observed instances of affection between those proverbially hostile animals, the dog and the cat," says *The American Naturalist* (February), "but a case cited by *l'Eleveur* merits especial attention. A dog and a cat belonging to the same master were the best friends in the world, and spent their time in frolicking together. One day, while playing as usual, the cat died suddenly, falling at the dog's feet. The latter, at first, did not realize what had happened, but continued his play, pulling, pushing, and caressing his companion, but with evident astonishment at her inertness. After some time he appeared to understand the situation, and his grief found vent in prolonged howls. Presently he was seized with the idea of burying the cat. He pulled her into the garden, where he soon dug a hole with his paws, and put in it the body of his former companion. He then refilled the hole with dirt, and, stretching himself out on the grave, resumed his mournful howling. The idea of burying the dead cat was extraordinary. Whence came the thought? Could it be imitation, or, which is a better explanation, did the dog have a vague idea of concealing the event which might possibly be imputed to him? But then it would seem unreasonable for him to call attention to the fact, by installing himself on the grave and howling. However, even human criminals are sometimes equally inconsistent: It is difficult to form an exact idea of what gave rise to the dog's conduct in this case."

Not a Patent
Medicine.

In cases of

Paralysis
Vertigo
Dyspepsia
Insomnia
Constipation
Sick and Nervous
Headaches

Freligh's Tonic

A Phosphorized Cerebro-Spinant.

has been prescribed by over forty thousand physicians with wonderful success. Sample by mail, 25 cents; regular bottle, \$1.00, 100 doses. Concentrated, prompt, powerful. Descriptive pamphlet, full directions, testimonials, etc., sent to any address.

I. O. Woodruff & Co.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
106-108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

*Formula on
Every Bottle.*

BUSINESS SITUATION.

The General State of Trade.

The general business situation throughout the country does not meet anticipations, and except at a few cities—Baltimore and Pittsburg in the East, Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha at the West,

Galveston, Chattanooga, and Atlanta at the South—remains dull for the season, in most instances disappointingly so. Improvement in demand and prices is confined to hides, leather, and boots and shoes, which are conspicuous in the short list of staples for which prices are higher.

Features of the situation are those resulting from unfavorable weather East and in the central West, reaction in prices of iron and steel, further complaints by woolen manufacturers, an outlook for more idle woolen machinery, a smaller total of bank clearings, continued stiffness, maintenance of full rates for loans notwithstanding the favorable inferences drawn from the heavy over-subscription to the Government bond issue, and restricted production of pig iron.

January gross railway earnings are very encouraging, showing a larger percentage of gain than in any previous month but one for three years. Total January earnings of 126 companies, with 92,918 miles of road, aggregate \$37,926,110, a gain of 11.3 per cent. over January a year ago, which in turn showed a decrease of five tenths of 1 per cent. from January, 1894. Among the favorable features are gains in the Southwest, where improvement had been impeded; large increases by the granger and Pacific roads, and more numerous large increases and fewer decreases reported than for months past.

The total volume of bank clearings dropped off 10 per cent. this week, the total being \$906,000,000. As compared with the second week of February, 1895, this aggregate shows an increase of 10 per cent., but it is 15 per cent. larger than in the corresponding week of 1894, 27 per cent. less than in the like week in 1893, and 35 per cent. less than in 1892.

The total number of business failures reported throughout the United States this week is 381, an exceptionally large number, the gain as compared with last week being 43. Most of the increase is explained by returns from the Central Western States and the Pacific coast. There are 85 more business failures this week than in the second week of February, 1895, 93 more than in the cor-

responding week of 1894, and 176 more than in the second week of February, 1893, while as compared with the second week of February, 1892, this week's increase is 121.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,718,000 bushels, against 2,907,000 bushels last week, and as compared with 2,572,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 2,005,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 3,080,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,042,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1892.—*Bradstreet's, February 15.*

CHESS.

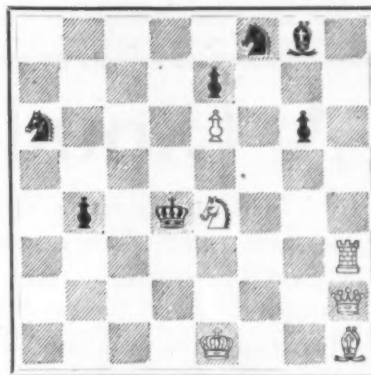
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 123.

First Prize *Giornale di Sicilia* Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.

K on Q 5; B on K Kt sq; Kts on K B sq and Q R 3; Ps on K 2, K Kt 3, and Q Kt 5.



White—Six Pieces.

K on K sq; Q on Q R 2; B on Q R sq; Kt on K 4; R on K R 3; P on K 6.

White mates in three moves.



Yankee American Watch, \$1.00

American Lever Movement. Patent Escapement and Regulator. Patent Winding and Setting Attachment, requiring No Key. Hour, Minute and Second Hands.

FULLY GUARANTEED TO KEEP ACCURATE TIME.

It is fully as durable as the most expensive watch, and with fair usage will keep good time for Ten Years. This watch is being manufactured in lots of 100,000 at the rate of 1,000 Per Day by the largest watch manufacturing concern in the world. This constitutes the sole reason for its low price. It is a practical illustration of what may be done in this country by machinery and skilled operators when an article can be sold in large quantities. Its parts are not made by hand by "pauper European labor" as are most of the cheap watches now sold, which never run long and can never be repaired. Automatic machinery does everything in this watch, and every part is as true as a die can make it. The movement is the same as in all American watches, and is readily understood and repaired by any jeweler. Every Watch Timed, Tested, and Regulated before leaving our hands.

SAMPLE MAILED, POST-PAID, FOR \$1.00.

Mention this paper and we will include a neat chain and charm FREE of charge.

Climax American Watch, \$2.00

The Cheapest Reliable Stem Wind and Set Watch Ever Put on the Market.

Not French, German, or Swiss, but American. Made by the same skill and employees that enable us to offer the \$1.00 watch. Not simply "guaranteed"; each watch bears with it our guaranty as an accurate timekeeper, the same as a Waltham or Elgin watch. American lever movement; 8-4 plate; 18 size; quick train; lantern pinion; regular stem-wind and set; dust cap over movement; solid gilt or nickel case, plain or beautifully engraved. Will keep perfect time for ten years. Fully the equal of any watch sold for \$10.00.

MAILED, POST-PAID, FOR \$2.00; 3 FOR \$5.00; 6 FOR \$9.00.

Mention this paper and we will include a chain and charm FREE.



We could print thousands of testimonials, but we have such perfect faith in the goods that we will return your money if the watch is not exactly as represented.

Address

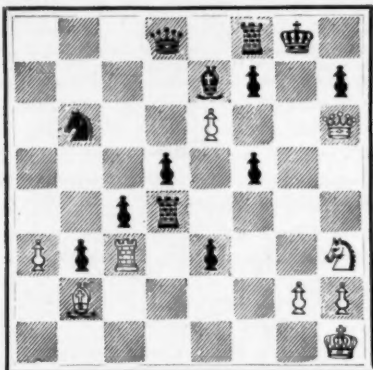
ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., Sole Manufacturers,

Dept. 33. 65 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Problem 124.

A MAGNIFICENT END-GAME.

Illustrative of the way Porterfield Rynd, the Irish champion, won what seemed to be a lost game.



White plays and wins.

End-games, where a mate is forced, are of more

practical benefit to those who desire to strengthen their play, than problems. End-games are the actualities of Chess.

Solution of Problems.

No. 114.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. Q-Q 7 | Q-R 7, mate |
| 1. K-B 4 | Kt-Q 6, mate |
| 1. | Q-Q 3, mate |
| 1. B x Q | Q-Q 5, mate |
| 1. | Kt-Q 6, mate |
| 1. B x P | |
| 1. | |
| 1. B x B | |
| 1. | |
| 1. B-Q 5 | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Can.; G. S. Bowman, Salem, Va.; Nelson Hald, Danneborg, Neb.; J. E. S., West Point, Miss.; Henry Lohman, Lohmansburg, Mo.; Charles Miller, Utica; J. K. Prouditt, Kansas City, Kan.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; H. N. Clark, Adrian College,

Mich.; G. A. Betournay, Regina, Can.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; W. S. Funnell, Huntington, L. I.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; A. S. Rachal, Lynchburg, Va.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; H. J. Hutson, Rochester; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Harry Skyles, Woodstock, Va.; W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon Woman's College; S. C. Simpson, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles W. Cooper, Allegheny, Pa.; The Revs. E. M. McMillin, Lebanon, Ky., I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa., and E. P. Skyles, Berlin, Pa.

No. 115.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. K-R 2 | Q-Q B sq ch | Q-Kt sq, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | K-B 7 | Q-Kt sq, mate |
| 1. | Q x P | Q-R sq, mate |
| 1. P-Q 7 | K x Kt | |
| 1. | K-B sq | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H.; Prof. Schmitt; W. S. Funnell; Harry Skyles; W. W. Smith; Nelson Hald; J. E. S.; J. K. Prouditt; Henry Lohman; Mr. and Mrs. Streed; Mrs. S. H. Wright; H. N. Clark; G. A. Betournay; W. G. Donnan; A. S. Rachal; H. J. Hutson; F. S. Ferguson; F. A. Johnston; S. C. Simpson; Chas. W.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

Most people are skeptical about the cure of Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and similar diseases, and this advertisement is intended for any "doubting Thomas" who is a reasonable person. Are you open to conviction? We know from thousands of letters (hundreds from readers of this paper, in which we have advertised for months) that Hyomei, the new and wonderful Australian "Dry-Air" treatment, comprised in

Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit, by mail, \$1.00

relieves 99 out of every 100 people who try it, and cures 99 out of every 100 who use it conscientiously and according to directions. Here are the endorsements of living men and women whom you must believe—you can't help yourself.

Bronchitis.

Hon. FRANCIS H. WILSON, Member of Congress from Brooklyn, writes:

Temple Court, New York City,
November 26, 1894.

My Dear Mr. Wyckoff: On your suggestion, I procured from your friend, Mr. Booth, one of his Pocket Inhalers. It has worked like a charm. The Bronchitis has entirely disappeared, and, thanks to you, is the first thing I have found in ten years that has given permanent relief. There is certainly a great field for a remedy having such merit.

Cordially yours, F. H. WILSON.

[The above is to the late W. O. Wyckoff, Esq., President Remington Typewriter Co.]

Colds.

Boston, Mass., July 30, 1895.

In my family of three we have used the Hyomei, and have been perfectly satisfied with the result. None of us have had a cold since we have had it. I believe it is a great preventive as well as a cure.

Rev. STANLEY SEARING,
10 Carter Street.

Loss of Voice.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 1, 1895.

Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. It is a blessing to humanity, and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society."

Sincerely yours,
Rev. J. M. FARRAR, D.D.

Hyomei is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs and microbes which cause diseases of the respiratory organs.

The air, thoroughly charged with Hyomei, is inhaled through the Pocket Inhaler at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air cells, is slowly exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. It stops all spasmodic coughing instantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity.

Pocket Inhaler Outfit, Complete, by Mail, \$1.00, consisting of pocket inhaler (made of deodorized hard rubber, beautifully polished), a bottle of Hyomei, a dropper, and full directions for using. If you are still skeptical, send me your address, and my pamphlet shall prove that Hyomei does cure. Consultation and trial treatment free at my office.

Hyomei Balm.—An antiseptic skin food for weak chests, burns, scalds, chapped lips, rough hands, frost bites, eczema, etc. Nothing has been discovered so effective for the purposes named. Price by mail, 50 cents.

R. T. BOOTH, 18 East 20th St., New York.

Be sure to mention LITERARY DIGEST.

Asthma.

Deer Park Parsonage,
Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1895.

The Pocket Inhaler came Friday morning. Mrs. Honey had been suffering severely for three weeks daily with Asthma. As soon as the Inhaler came, she began using it, and after a few inhalations, the Asthma ceased, and now, Tuesday, it has not returned. She has had this trouble since she was seven years old, and is now forty. We have spent hundreds of dollars in search of relief, purchasing everything we saw advertised.

Rev. GEORGE H. HONEY

Catarrhal Deafness.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 6, 1895.

Having been personally relieved from Catarrh through the use of an Inhaler charged with Hyomei, I take pleasure in recommending it most highly. Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, of Warner's Safe Cure fame, according to his own statement, made in the presence of a friend of mine, Dr. Frank E. Howe, Barrett House, Broadway, New York, has been cured of Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness of several years' standing through the use of Hyomei.

E. G. WYCKOFF, No. 209 Genesee Street.

Chronic Cough.

Manchester, Mass., March 26, 1895.

Inclosed find \$1.00 for Pocket Inhaler outfit. The one I bought of you for my mother did her a world of good. She writes me that her cough is completely cured. Success to you.

ABBIE J. GANNETT.

Catarrh.

Boston, Mass., April 20, 1894.
(Care Jordan, Marsh & Co.)

I had Catarrh for twenty years, and the last ten years (passed in this great establishment) I suffered fearfully. It extended to my throat; the base of my tongue was badly affected. I could not sleep with my mouth closed. I began using Hyomei in December, and in two weeks I was entirely—and now, after four months and no return of the disease, I can say, *permanently*—cured. I am going to ask the head of this firm, Mr. Eben D. Jordan, to indorse this statement.

Indorsed, EBEN D. JORDAN.

Consumption.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 21, 1895.

In thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, I have never given my name in support of a proprietary remedy; for I have never seen one that performed all and more than was claimed for it, until I met with Hyomei, which I indorse with all my heart (professional ethics to the contrary notwithstanding), for I believe it a duty I owe to humanity. Since testing Hyomei in Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, and last, but far from being least, Galloping Consumption, in an advanced stage, which by the use of the Exhaler one hour a day, and the Pocket Inhaler ten minutes every hour, with no other medicine, in four weeks, was transformed into an assured recovery; I believe in it for itself for what it has done, and I gladly add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society."

S. H. MORRIS, M.D., 159 Franklin St.
P. S.—You are at liberty to use this as you may deem best.



Cooper; the Revs. E. M. McMillin, I. W. Bieber, and E. P. Skyles; Prof. J. A. Dewey, Wanamee, Pa.; Dr. P. H. S. Vaughan, Augusta, Me.; J. F. Dee, Buffalo; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Ia.

This problem was published some time ago in the Chess columns of one of the best papers in this country. The solution given was K-Kt sq. This is evidently incorrect, for (1) K-Kt sq, P-Q 7; (2) Q x P, K x Kt, and, no mate. Only four of our solvers were caught by this.

H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt., desires to know why we did not credit him with right solution of 111, 112, 113, 114, 115? The only answer is, that we never received from him any solution of these problems.

It gives us great pleasure to add four more names to the Honor-Roll of 109: S. C. Simpson, San Francisco, Cal.; B. A. Mann, Brownsville, Tenn.; J. N. Chandler, Des Moines, Ia.; and Charles Porter, Lamberton, Minn.

St. Petersburg Games.

THIRD ROUND—SECOND GAME. Giucco Piano.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	LASKER. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	25 Kt P x Kt	Q-K sq
2 Kt-KB 3	Kt-QB 3	26 Kt-Kt 3	R x P
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	27 R x R	B x R
4 P-B 3	Kt-B 3	28 K-R 2	B-B 2
5 P-Q 3	P-Q 3	29 R-K Kt sq	K-R sq
6 Q-Kt-Q 2	P-Q 3 (a)	30 Q-Kt 4	R-Kt sq
7 P-KB 3	B-R 2	31 P-B 4	P-B 4
8 B-Kt 3	Kt-Q 2	32 P x K P	P x K P
9 Kt-B sq	Kt-B 4	33 B-Kt 5	B-Q sq
10 B-B 2	P-Q 4	34 P x P	P-Kt 5
11 Q-K 2	P-Q 5	35 P-Q B 6 (f)	Q x P
12 P-B 4 (b)	P-B 3	36 B x B	R x B
13 B-Q 2	Kt-K 3	37 Q-Kt 5 (g)	Q-B 3
14 Kt-Kt 3	P-Q Kt 4	38 Q-B sq	Q-K 2
15 P x P (c)	P x P	39 P-B 6	P x P
16 B-Kt 3 (d)	Kt-K 2	40 Kt-B 5	Q-B sq
17 Kt-R 4	Kt-QB 4	41 Q-B 7 (h)	R-B sq
18 B-B 2	B-K 3	42 Q-Kt 6	B-Kt 3
19 Kt-R 5	Castles	43 Kt-B 4	B-K sq
20 P-K Kt 4	B-Kt 3	44 Kt-B 5	B-Q 2
21 P-Q Kt 4	Kt-Kt 6	45 Kt-R 4	Q-R 3 (i)
22 B x Kt	B x B	46 Q-Q 6	Q x Kt
23 Castles (e)	B-B 2	47 Q x B	Q-B 5 ch (k)
24 Kt-B 5	Kt x Kt	48 Resigns.	

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) A move of questionable value. Of course, the Black K B is usually forced back, but he should wait till White advances the Q Kt P and the Q R P, thus weakening the Q wing. It seems Black's text-move followed by B-R 2 had the purpose to play the K Kt to Q B 4, attacking the rather weak Q P.

(b) Kt-K 3 followed by Castles was probably better.

(c) P-Q Kt 3 it seems was preferable. The text-move gives Black the open Q R file.

(d) Loss of time only, since the Bishop will be

A ten-cent lamp with the right chimney gives more light and less smell than a \$100 lamp with a wrong chimney.

What is the right chimney?

What lamp have you got?

We'll send you an Index; free.

Geo A Macbeth Co

Pittsburgh Pa

The Lawton Simplex Printer



saves time and labor; money too—100 letters, postal cards,

copies of music, drawings, or typewritten copy, in almost no time, and exact copies at that, by using the Lawton Simplex. Requires no washing or cleaning, and saves its cost over and again in sending out notices. Costs but little (\$3 to \$10).

CAUTION.—Other things are being made and called Simplex Printers. The only way to be sure of getting the genuine is to see that yours is the Lawton Simplex Printer. Send for circulars. Agents wanted.

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THE KIND THAT PAYS, the kind that lasts. In painting, labor is three-fourths the cost; and with Pure White

Lead and Tinting Colors more work can be done in a given time than with inferior materials. It makes—with Pure Linseed Oil—the best paint and the kind that lasts. To be sure of getting

Pure White Lead

examine the brand (see list genuine brands). Any shade or color desired can be easily obtained by using NATIONAL LEAD Co.'s brands of Pure White Lead and Tinting Colors

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

forced back again. Castles would have been better.

(e) Of course, Black could not well R x P now, White would proceed R x R, followed by B-R 6, weakening Black's King's side.

(f) This sacrifice is hardly justified. White, of course, gains some attack by forcing the Black Queen and Rook to the Queen's wing, yet it does not make up the loss of the Pawn.

(g) Kt-R 5 was hardly any good. Black's reply would be R-K Kt sq or Q-K R 3. White cannot afford to exchange Queens, for the passed Q Kt P becomes too dangerous.

(h) R-Kt 7 was probably a more promising continuation. If then B-Kt 3 White replies R-Q B 7, occupying the seventh row with the Rook.

(i) A powerful move, which breaks completely White's attack and forces a win in the shortest order.

(k) The win is now forced as follows: 48 K-R sq, Q-B 6 ch; 49 R-Kt 2, R-B 8 ch; 50 K-R 2, Q-B 5 ch; 51 R-Kt 3, R-B 7 ch; 52 K-R sq, Q-K B 8 ch; 53 R-Kt sq, Q-B 6 ch; 55 R-Kt 2, Q x R mate.

THIRD ROUND—THIRD GAME.

Petroff's Defense.

LASKER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	LASKER. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 Kt x P	Q-B 4 (c)
2 Kt-KB 3	Kt-QB 3	18 Kt-B 3	Q x K P
3 Kt x P	P-Q 3	19 Q R-K sq	Q-Q R 4
4 Kt-KB 3	Kt x P	20 P-Q R 3	R-Q 5
5 Q-K 2	Q-K 2	21 Q-K 3	K-R-Q sq
6 P-Q 3	Kt-KB 3 (a)	22 R-Q sq	Q-Kt 3
7 B-Kt 5	B-K 3	23 R x R	Q x R
8 Kt-B 3	B-K 3	24 Q x Q	R x R
9 Castles	Castles	25 R-Q sq	R x R ch
10 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	26 K x R	K-Q 2
11 Kt-K 5	Q-K sq	27 K-Q 2	P-Q R 3
12 Q-B 3 (b)	B-K 2	28 K-K 3	B-B 4
13 B-Kt 5	Kt x Kt	29 Kt-K 4	B x Kt
14 P x Kt	Kt-Q 2	30 K x B	K-K 3
15 B x Kt ch	Q x B	31 P-K B 4	P-B 4 ch
16 B x B	Q x B	32 Drawn (d)	

Notes by Steinitz and Pillsbury.

(a) Of course White can double Black's Pawns on the next move, but the two Bishops and the open file would amply compensate Black, who could have, however, avoided this, had he chosen, by continuing: 7 Q x Q ch, 8 B x Q, B-K 2; 9 Kt-B 3, Kt-B 3; 10 Castles (Q R), B-K 3, with about an even game.

(b) 12 P-K B 4 looks stronger. The following seems a likely continuation: 13 K-Kt sq; 13 Q-B 3, Kt x Kt; 14 either P x Kt, B-K Kt 5; 15 Q-B 2, B x R; 16 P x Kt, B-R 4; 17 P x P, B x P; 18 B x R, Q x B, with an even game.

(c) This regains the Pawn, equalizing matters; 17 Q-Kt 4 ch, however, would be met by 18 Q-K 3, retaining the Pawn, as Black's Queen would get into trouble were he to continue Q x Kt P.

(d) For instance, if 32 K-Q 4, K-Q 3; 33 P-Q Kt 4, P-Q Kt 3; 34 P-Q R 4, P-B 4 ch; 35 P x P, P x P ch; 36 K-B 4, and Black's King should move

SUCCESS OF A GOOD THING.

A wonderful success has been attained by the Booth Pocket Inhaler which has recently been advertised in these pages. A veritable "cloud of witnesses" have written in highest praise of the benefits derived from it, and the character and prominence of these witnesses is more than a guarantee of their good faith. "Hyomel," as the remedy is called, is for all throat and lung affections and has worked wonders in Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and what are termed common colds. A large announcement will be found on another page.

alternately to B 3 and Q 3, or should the White King come to Q R 5 then to R 2 and K 2 alternately.

THIRD ROUND—FOURTH GAME. Queen's Gambit.

STEINITZ. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.	STEINITZ. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	18 B x Kt	R P x P
2 P-Q B 4	P x P	19 Kt-Q 6	P-B 3
3 Kt-KB 3	P-K 3	20 P-K R 4 (d)	Kt-Kt 3
4 P-K 3 (a)	B-Kt 5 ch	21 Q-B 4	B-B 2 (e)
5 B-Q 2	B x B ch	22 Kt-Q 2	R-K B sq
6 Q Kt x B	Kt-KB 3	23 Q-Kt 3	Q R-Q sq
7 B x P	Castles	24 Kt(Q2)-K 4	Kt-Q 4
8 Castles	Q Kt-Q 2	25 R-Q 3	B-K sq
9 Kt-Kt 3	Q-K 2	26 R-Q Kt 3	P-Kt 3
10 R-B sq	R-Q sq (b)	27 R-Q R 3	P x P
11 B-Q 3	P-B 3	28 Q x K P	Kt-B 5
12 Q-Q 2	Kt-B sq	29 R-K sq	Q x P
13 Kt-R 5	Kt-Kt 3	30 P-K Kt 3	Kt-R 6 ch
14 K R-Q sq	R-Kt sq	31 K-Kt 2	Q-K 2
15 Kt-B 4	B-Q 2 (c)	32 K x Kt	P-K Kt 4
16 P-K 4	B-K sq	33 Kt x B	R-Q 4
17 P-K 5	Kt-Q 4	34 Q x Kt P ch	Resigns.

Notes by Steinitz and Pillsbury.

(a) If 5 Kt-B 3, then B x Kt ch; 6 P x B, P-Q Kt 4; 7 P-Q R 4, P-Q B 3; 8 P x P, P x P; 9 Kt-Kt 5 (threatening Q-B 3), Kt-KB 3; 10 B-R 3, B-Kt 2; 11 P-B 3, Kt-B 3; 12 Kt x Kt, B x Kt; 13 P-K 4, P-Q R 4, with a safe position and a Pawn more.

(b) Black should not have neglected the opportunity for 10 P-K 4, which would fully equalize matters.

(c) If now 15 P-B 4; 16 P x P, Q x P; 17 Kt (B 4) -K 5, Q-K 2; 18 Q-R 5, with a strong attack, for if P-Kt 3, 19 Q-R 4 with advantage.

(d) To prevent Black from bringing his Bishop into play by P-K Kt 4 and B-Kt 3.

(e) The position of the Knight appears fatal to Black's game. He cannot dislodge it by 21 Kt-B sq, for then would follow 22 Kt x B, R x Kt; 23 P x P, Q-Q 3; 24 P-B 7 ch, and win.

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Current Events.

Monday, February 10.

Senator Smith speaks on the Monroe doctrine; seed distribution is discussed in the Senate; Senator Pettigrew introduces a joint resolution to foreclose the Government lien on the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies. . . . The Treasury reserves stands at about \$42,000,000. . . . Representative William H. Crain, of Texas, dies in Washington.

General Weyler arrives at Havana and receives an enthusiastic welcome. . . . England's naval program for 1896 contemplates an expenditure of \$50,000,000. . . . Minister Terrell has procured for Clara Barton and assistants the Sultan's safeguard, which will allow them to distribute relief.

Tuesday, February 11.

The Senate passes the Seed Distribution bill; Mr. Blanchard speaks on the Monroe doctrine. . . . The House passes several District of Columbia bills; debate on the free-coinage substitute for the Bond bill continues. . . . The President nominates W. W. Rockhill, of Maryland, for Assistant-Secretary of State. . . . Ex-Consul John L. Waller is to receive full pardon and be at once released by the French Government. . . . Sterling Elliott is elected president of the League of American Wheelmen. . . . "Bat" Shea, the murderer of Robert Ross, is executed at Danemora, N. Y. . . . Sanford Hunt, senior member of the Methodist Book Concern, dies of apoplexy in Cincinnati.

The Queen's speech is read in Parliament; Prime Minister Salisbury states that through the cooperation of the United States he believes a satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan question will be found. . . . The Sultan recognizes Prince Ferdinand as lawful ruler of Bulgaria; amnesty is to be granted to Armenians in possession of Zeitoun. . . . General Weyler by proclamation invokes unbounded loyalty of Cubans to Spain. . . . Madagascar advises report the attack of 4,000 Hovas on French soldiers at Antananarivo and their repulse with a loss of 3,000 men. . . . Baron von Hammerstein, absconding editor of the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, arrives in Berlin.

Wednesday, February 12.

The Senate discusses the Urgent Deficiency bill. . . . The House debates the Senate free-silver substitute for the Bond bill. . . . Lincoln Day banquets are held in many cities. . . . The attorney-general of New York denies the application of Pitt Barrows for the commencement of action to prevent the Central Trust Company from acting in the reorganization of the Chicago Gas Trust. . . . Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, is announced as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

A British Blue Book states that President Krüger, of the Transvaal, asked Germany and France to interfere at the time of Jameson's raid. . . . It is rumored that the Armenian question will bring Mr. Gladstone back into active political life. . . . C. L. Ambrose Thomas, musical composer, dies in Paris.

Thursday, February 13.

The Senate refuses to take up the House Tariff bill with the free-coinage substitute by a vote of 29 to 21; the Urgency Deficiency bill carrying appropriations of \$6,000,000 is passed. . . . The House in Committee of the Whole votes, 190 to 80, to non-concur in the Senate free-coinage substitute for the Bond bill.

It is announced that President Krüger, of the Transvaal, will not visit England. . . . Mr. Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, declares in Commons his belief that Cecil Rhodes and the South African Company were ignorant of Jameson's raid. . . . Mr. Dillon's Home Rule amendment to the speech from the throne is defeated by a vote of 276 to 160. . . . A despatch from Irkutsk, Siberia, says that Dr. Nansen, Arctic explorer having reached the North Pole, where he found land, is now on his way back. . . . A revolt in Korea is reported in which the Prime Minister and seven other officials were murdered. . . . The French Minister of Justice successfully replies to interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Southern Railway inquiry.

Friday, February 14.

The House rejects the Senate free-silver substitute for the Bond bill by a vote of 215 to 90. . . . The hearing for an injunction against the Joint Traffic Association is again postponed for three weeks. . . . The Maryland House of Delegates, by a party vote, unseats two Democrats from Calvert county, and admits Republican contestants. . . . William Lathrop Kingsley, New England scholar, dies.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in the House of Commons, criticizes Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy. . . . Bulgarians celebrate as a holiday the conversion of the infant Prince Boris to the Greek Church. . . . President Cleveland

will arbitrate the dispute between Italy and Brazil. . . . The Conservative Government is severely attacked in the Dominion Parliament.

Saturday, February 15.

The House only is in session; attacks are made on Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, and Controller Bowler during the debate on the Agricultural Appropriations bill in the House. . . . Gold payments amounting to \$62,988,746 have been received at the Treasury department for the new bond issue. . . . Deaths: Thomas Hewes Hinckley, artist, Boston; Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson, proprietor of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

Russia is reported to be interested in the revolution in Korea which may lead to war with Japan. . . . It is said that an English army corps of 20,000 men will be sent to South Africa. M. Ricard, French Minister of Justice, acknowledges that he was misled in making his recent statement to the Chamber concerning the Southern Railway inquiry.

Sunday, February 16.

All the minor fights in the proposed pugilistic carnival at El Paso, Tex., are declared off; an attempt may be made to hold the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight. . . . It is decided to hold Baptist anniversaries at Asbury Park, N. J., instead of Portland, Ore.

Clara Barton arrives at Constantinople. . . . Berlin advises state that Germany will recognize Prince Ferdinand as rightful ruler of Bulgaria. . . . The French cabinet decides not to resign on account of the interpellations regarding the Railway inquiry. . . . President Dole of Hawaii pardons ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

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